LOUISVILLE, KY .: THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1865.

GENERAL GRANT'S MILITARY POLICY. From an early period in the rebellion I became impressed with the idea that active and continuous operations of all the troops and continuous operations of all the troops that could be brought into the field, regard-less of the season and weather, were necessary to a speedy termination of the war. The resources of the enemy and his numerical strength were far inferior to ours, but as an offset to this, we had a vast territory, with a population hostile to the Government, to garrison, and long lines of river and railroad communications to protect, to enable us to supply the operating armies. The armies in the East and West acted independently, and writhout concert like a The armies in the East and West acted independently, and without concert, like a balky team, no two ever pulling together, enabling the enemy to use this great advantage on his interior lines of communication for transporting troops from East to West, reinforcing the army when most vigorously pressed, and to furlough large numbers during seasons of inactivity on our part, to go to their homes and do the work of producing for the support of their armies. It was a question whether our numerical strength and resources were not more than balanced by these disadvantages and the enemy's superior position. From the first I was firmly of the conviction that no peace could be had that would be stable and conducive to the happiness of the people, both North and South, until the military power of the rebellion was entirely ary power of the rebellion was entirely broken. I therefore determined to use the grea est number of troops practicable against the armed force of the enemy, preventing him from using the same force at different seasons against first one then another of our armies, and the possibility of repose for refitting and producing necessary supplies for carrying on resistance; second, to hammer continuously against the armed forces of the enemy and his resources, until by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but an equal submission with the local section of our common country to the Constitution and laws of the land. These views stitution and laws of the land. These views have been kept constantly in mind, and orders given and campaigns made to carry them out. Whether they might have been bettered in conception and execution is for the people who mourn the loss of friends fallen, and who have to pay the pecuniary cost, to say. All that I can say is, that what I have done has been done conscientiously, to the best of my ability, and in what I considered to be for the best interests of the whole country.

The relative position of the loyal and rebel armies in the spring of 1864, is then fully described by the author. Speaking of the rebel force under Generals Lee and Johnston, he says: "The two armies, and

Johnston, he says: "The two armies, and the districts covered and defended by them, were the main objective points of the cam-

HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMANDERS

The instructions to the commanders to the spring campaign of 1864, are next given. Gen. Sherman was instructed to move against Johnston's army; to break it up, and go into the interior of the enemy's country, as far as he could indicate break it up, and go into the interior of the enemy's country, as far as he could, inflict-ing all possible damage upon their war re-sources. If the enemy in his front showed signs of joining Lee, to follow him to the full extent of his ability, while the Lieut. General himself would prevent the concentration of Lee upon him, if it was in the power of the Army of the Potomac to do not given, for the reason that he talked over with Gen, Sherman the plans of the com-paign, and was satisfied that he understood Major Gen. Meade was instructed that Lee's army would be his objective point; that wherever Lee went, he would go also. For this movement, two ns presented themselves—one, to cross Rapidan below Lee, moving by his right flank; the other above, moving by his left. Each presented advantages over the other, with corresponding objections. Brandy Station could be used as a base of supplies until another was secured on the York or James rivers. Of these, however, it was decided to take the lower route.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.
The following letter of instruction addressed to Major General Butler: FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 2, 1864.— General: In the spring campaign, which it is desirable shall commence on as early a day as practicable, it is proposed to have the co-operative action of all the armies in the field, as far as this object can be accom-plished. It will not be possible to unite our armies in two or three large ones, to act as so many units, owing to the absolute necessity of holding on to the territory already taken from the enemy; but generally speaking, concentration can be practically effected by armies moving to the interior of the enemy's country from the territory they have guarded. By such movement they interpose themselves between the enemy and the country to be guarded, thereby reducing the number necessary to guard important points; or at least occupy the at-tention of a part of the enemy's force, if no greater object is gained. Lee's army and Richmond being the greater objects toward which our attention must be directed in the which our attention must be directed in the next campaign, it is desirable to unite all the force we can against them. The necessity of covering Washington with the army of the Potomac, and of covering our depot with recognition and the property makes it impossible to with your army, makes it impossible to unite these forces at the beginning of any move. I propose, therefore, what comes nearest this of anything that seems practicable. The army of the Potomac will act from its present base. Lee's army being the objective point, you will collect all the forces from your command that can be spared from garrison duty—I should say not less than twenty thousand effective men-to operate on the south side of James river, Richmond being your objective point. To the forces you have already will be addcarolina, under Maj. Gen. Gillmore, who will command in person. Maj. Gen. W. O. Smith is ordered to report to you to ommand the troops sent into the field from your own department, Gen. Gillmore will be ordered to report to you at Fortress Monroe, with all the troops on transports by the 18th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Should you not receive notice by that time to move, you will make such disposition of them and your other force as you deem best calculated to deceive the enemy as to the real move to be made, When you are notified to move, take City Point with as small a force as possible; fortify, or with as small a force as possible; fortify, or rather intrench, at once, and concentrate all your troops for the field there as rapidly as you can from City Point. Directions cannot be given at this time for your future movements. The fact that has already been stated, that is, that Richmond is your objective point, and that there is to be cooperation between your force and the Army of the Potomac, must be your guide. This

Lieut. Gen. Grant's Report

Monroe the same day that Gen, Meade moved from Culpepper. The exact time I was to telegraph him as soon as it was fixed, and that it would not be earlier than the 27th of April; but it was my intention to fight Lee between Culpepper and Richmond, if he would stand. Should he, hownond, if he would stand. Should following contains the most importation of the age." The report opens as following in the control of the first Captain of the age." The report opens as following in the would stand. Should he hownond, if he would stand. Should follow up and make a junction with his (Gen. In the case of the control opens as follows up and make a junction with his (Gen. In the case of the case nxed, and that it would not be earner than the 27th of April; but it was my intention to fight Lee between Culpepper and Rich-mond, if he would stand. Should he, how-ever, fall back into Richmond, I would fol-low up and make a junction with his (Gen. Butler's) army on the James river, so the to could I be certain that he would be able to invest Richmond on the south side, so as to have his left resting on the James river above the city, I would form the junction there, that or competences might make this above the city, I would form the junction there; that circumstances might make this course advisable. Any how that he should use every exertion to secure a footing as far up the south side of the river as he could, and as soon as possible after the receipt of orders to move; that if he could not carry the city, he should at least detain as large a force or possible. force as possible, my first object being to break the military power of the rebellion, and capture the enemy's important strongholds. This made me desirous that Gen. Butler should succeed in his movement against Richmond, as that would tend more then carteful as the capture of the carteful as the capture. than anything else, unless it were the cap-ture of Lee's army, to accomplish the de-sired result in the east. If he failed, it was my determination, by hard fighting, either to compel Lee to retreat, or so cripple him that he could not detach a large force to go North and still detain enough for the defense of Richmond. It was well understood by both Generals, Butler and Meade, before starting on the campaign, that it was my intention to put both their armies South of the James river in case of a failure to destroy Lee without. Before giving General Butler his instructions, I visited him at

> taneously with him. Lee could not attack from his army with safety, and the enemy did not have troops to bring to the defense of the city in time to meet a rapid move-ment from the south side of the James river. I may here state, commanding all the armies as I did, I tried as far as possible to leave General Meade in independent command of the army of the Potomac, My instructions for that army were all through him, of course general in their nature, leaving all the details and their execution to him. The comparint that followed proved him. The campaign that followed proved him to be the right man in the right place. His commanding always in the presence of an officer superior to him in rank, has drawn from him much of that public at-tention that his zeal and ability entitle him

Fortress Monroe, and in a conversation pointed out the apparent importance of get-ting possession of Petersburg and destroy-

ting possession of Petersburg and destroy-ing railroad communication as far South as possible, believing, however, in the practi-cability of capturing Richmond, unless it was reinforced, and making that the ob-jective point of his operations. As the Army of the Potomac was to move simul-

to, which he would have otherwise received. OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1865 IN VIR-

The report then narrates, in general terms, the history of the movements of the armies of the Potomac and of the James during the month of May, disclosing no facts not already known to the public. In regard to General Butler's operations, it says: "On the evening of the 13th and morning of the 14th, he carried a portion of enemy's first line of defense at Drury's enemy's first line of defense at Drury's Bluff, or Fort Darling, with a small loss. The time thus consumed from the 6th, lost to us the benefit of the surprise and capture of Richmond and Petersburg, enabling, as it did, Beauregard to collect his loose forces in North and South Carolina, and bring them to the defense of these

On the 16th the enemy attacked General extent of his ability, while the Lieut. Hereal himself would prevent the concention of Lee upon him, if it was in the ver of the Army of the Potomac to do More specific written instructions were given, for the reason that he talked over himself was and Appomattox rivers, the enemy intrenching strongly in his front, thus covering his railroad, the city and all that was of value to him. His army, therefore, though in a position of great security, was as completely shut of from further opwas as completely shut of from further operations directly against Richmond as if it had been a bottle strongly corked. It re-

quired but a comparatively small force of the enemy to hold it there. The narrative having been brought to the unsuccessful fighting at Cold Harbor, the

General continues:

From the proximity of the enemy to his defenses around Richmond, it was impossi-ble, by any flank movement, to interpose between him and the city. I was still in a condition to either move by his left flank and invest Richmond from the North side, or continue my move by his right flank to the South side of the James. While the former might have been better, as covering Washington, yet a full survey of all the ground satisfied me that it would be im-possible to hold a line North and East of Richmond that would protect the Fredericksburg Railroad, along the vulnerable line, which would exhaust much of our strength to guard, and that would have to be protected to supply the army, and would leave open to the enemy all his lines of communication on the South side of the James. My idea from the start had been to beat Lee's army North of Richmond if possible, then after destroying the lines of communication North of the James river, to transfer the army to the South side and be-

siege Lee in Richmond, or follow him South, if he should retreat.

After the battle of the Wilderness, it was evident that the enemy deemed it of the first importance to run no risks with the army he then had. He acted steadily on the defensive behind breastworks, or fully on the offensive immediately in front of them, and where, in case of repulse, he would easily retire behind them. Without a greater sacrifice of life than I was willing to make, all could not be accomplished that I had designed North of Richmond. therefore determined to continue to hold substantially the ground we then occupied, taking advantage of any favorable circum stances that might present themselves, until the cavalry could be sent to Charlottesville and Gordonsville to effectually break up the railroad communication between Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley and Lynchburg; and when the cavalry got well off, to move the army to the South side of the James river, by the enemy's flank, where I felt I could cut off all his sources of supply except by the capel

supply, except by the canal.
On the 10th of June, General Butler sent On the loth of June, General Batler sent a force of infantry under Gen. Gillmore and cavalry under Gen. Kantz to capture Petersburg, if possible, and destroy the railroad and common bridges across the Appomattox. The cavalry carried the woods on the south side, and penetrated well into the town, but were forced to retreat. General Gillmore, finding the works approached very strong, and deemworks approached very strong, and deeming an assault would be impracticable, re-turned to Bermuda Hundreds without attempting them.

Attaching great importance to the possession of Petersburg, I sent back to Bermuda Hundreds and City Point Gen. Smith's command by water, via the White House, to reach there in advance of the Army of the Potomac. This was for the express purpose of securing Petersburg before the enemy, becoming aware of our intention, could reinforce the place.

The movement from Cold Harbor commenced on the 12th. One division of cavalry, under Gen. Wilson, and the Fifth Corps, crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge and moved out to White Oak Swamp to cover the crossing of the other corps. The Attaching great importance to the posse

orduced a moral strength, which could only be overcome by desperate and continuous hard fighting. The battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann and Cold Harbor, bloody and terrible as they were on our side, were even more damaging to the enemy, and so crippled him as to make him wary ever after of taking the offensive. His losses in men were probably not so great, owing to the fact that we were, save at the Wilderness, almost invariably the attacking party, and when he did attack it was in the open field.

The details of these battles, which for endurance and bravery on the part of the soldiery, have rarely been surpassed, are given in the report of Maj. Gen. Meade, and the transport of the service of these enemy South, and to do ject is to drive the enemy South, and to do

fensive. His losses in men were probably not so great, owing to the fact that we were, save at the Wilderness, almost invariably the attacking party, and when he did attack it was in the open field.

The details of these battles, which for endurance and bravery on the part of the soldiery, have rarely been surpassed, are given in the report of Maj. Gen. Meade, and the su ordinate reports accompanying it. During the campaign of forty-three days, from the Rapidan to James river, the army had to be supplied from an ever shifting had to be supplied from an ever shifting base, by wagons over narrow roads, through a densely wooded country, with a lack of wharves at each new base from which to conveniently discharge vessels.

Too much credit cannot therefore be

awarded to the Quartermaster and Commis-sary Departments for the zeal and efficiency displayed by them. Under the general supervision of the Chief Quartermaster, supervision of the Chief Quartermaster, Brig. Gen. R. Ingalls, the trains were made to occupy all the available roads between the army and our water base, and but lit-tle difficulty was experienced in protecting

them.

The report then turns to the operations in the valley. In regard to General Sigel, it says that he was relieved at Gen. Grant's request. Concerning General Hunter it says: "Had General Hunter moved by way of Charlottsville, instead of Lexington, as his instructions contemplated, he would have been in a position to have covered the Shenandoah Valley against the enemy should the force he met have seemed enemy should the force he met have seemed to endanger it. If it did not he would have been within easy distance of the James River Canal on the main line of communi-cation between Lynchburg and the force sent for its defense. I have never taken exception to the operations of General Hunter, and I am not now disposed to find fault with him, for I have no doubt that he acted within what he conceived to be the spirit of his instructions and the interests of the service. The promptitude of his move-ments and his gallantry should entitle him to the commendation of h.s country."

THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE PETERS-RURG.

Returning to the Army of the Potomac, the report describes the movement across the James, after the battle of Cold Harbor. It then says: "After the crossing had commenced, I proceeded by a steamer to Bermuda Hundreds to give the necessary orders for the immediate capture of Petersburg. The instructions to Gen. Butler were burg. The instructions to Gen, Butler were verbal, and were for him to send. Conververbal, and were for him to send General Smith immediately that night with all the troops he could give him, without sacrificing the position he then held. I told him I would return at once to the Army of the Potomac; hasten its crossing and throw it forward to Petersburg by divisions as rapidly as it could be done; that we could reinforce our armies more rapidly there than the enemy could bring troops against

Gen. Smith got off as directed, and con-fronted the enemy's pickets near Peters-burg before daylight next morning: but for reason that I have never been able to satis-factorily understand, he did not get ready to assault his main line until near sunto assault his main line until near sun-down. Then, with a part of his command, he led the assault and carried the lines northeast of Petersburg from the Appomat-tox river for a distance of over two miles, capturing fifteen pieces of artillery and 300

brightly, and favorable to further opera-tions. Gen. Hancock with two divisions of the 2d corps, reached Gen. Smith just after dark, and offered the service of these troops dark, and offered the service of these troops as he (Smith, might wish, waiving rank to that commander, who, he naturally supposed knew best the position of affairs, and what to do with the troops; but instead of taking these troops and pushing at once into Petersburg, he requested Gen. Hancock to relieve a part of his line in the captured works, which was done before midnight. By the time I arrived the next morning, the enemy was in force. An attack was ordered enemy was in force. An attack was ordered to be made at six o'clock that evening by the troops under Smith and the 2d and 9th It required until that time for the 9th corps to get up and into position. The attack was made as ordered, and the fighting continued, with but little intermission, until six o'clock the next morning, and resulted in our carrying the advance and some of the main works of the enemy to the right and left of those previously capbeen beaten and fearfully decimated in a tured by Gen. Smith, several pieces of ar-tillery and over four hundred prisoners. The 5th corps having got up, the attacks were renewed and persisted in with great vigor on the 17th and 18th, but only resulted in forcing the enemy to an interior line, from which he could not be dislodged. The advantages in position gained by us were

tersburg, toward the South Side Railread, as far as possible, without attacking the fortifications. On the 6th, the enemy, to reinforce Petersburg, withdrew from a part of his intrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundreds, expecting, no doubt, to get troops from the north of the James to take the place of those withdrawn. Before we could discover it, Gen. Butler, taking advantage of this, at once moved his force on vantage of this, at once moved his force on the railroad between Petersburg and Rich-

As soon as I was apprised of the advantage thus gained, to retain it I ordered two divisions of the sixth corps, Gen. Wright commanding, that were embarking at Wil-cox's Landing, under orders for City Point, to report to Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundreds; of which Gen. Butler was notified, and the importance of holding a position in advance of the present line urged upon him. About two o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Butler was forced back to the line the enemy had withdrawn from in the mornenemy had withdrawn from in the morning. Gen, Wright, with his division, joined Gen. Butler in the forenoon of the 17th, the latter still holding, with a strong picket line, the enemy's works; but instead of putting these divisions into the enemy's works to hold them, he permitted them to fall back some distance in the rear of his own line. Between four and five o'clock in the efferment the enemy attacked drove. in the afternoon, the enemy attacked, drove in his pickets, and reoccupied his old line. The cavalry raids of Generals Sheridan and Wilson, in the month of June, are next dwelt upon, and followed by an account of the operations immediately preceding the

EXPLOSION OF THE MINE IN FRONT OF PEof the explosion it says:
"On the morning of the 30th of July, between four and five o'clock, the mine was sprung blowing up a battery and most of a

ject is to drive the enemy South, and to do this, you want to keep him always in sight. Be guided in your course by the course he

is stated concerning the superseding of General Hunter by General Sheridan: Gen-eral Hunter in our conversation having expressed a willingness to be relieved from command, I telegraphed to have General Sheridan, then at Washington, sent to Harper's Ferry by the morning train, with or-ders to take general command of all the troops in the field, and to call on General Hunter at Monocacy, who would turn over to him my letter of instructions. I remain-ed at Monocacy until General Sheridan arrived, on the morning of the 6th, and after a conference with him in relation to milita-ry affairs in that vicinity, I returned to City Point via Washington.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S OPERATIONS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. Relative to the initiation of General Sher-

idan's campaign the report says: "His op-erations during the month of August, and the fore part of September, were both of an offensive and defensive character, resulting in many severe skirmishes, principally by the cavalry, in which we were generally successful; but no general engagement took successful; but no general engagement took place. The two armies lay in such a position—the enemy on the west bank of the Occquan creek, covering Winchester, and our forces in front of Berrysville—that either could bring on a battle at any time. "Defeat to us would lay open to the enemy the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for long distances, before another army could be interposed to check him. Under these circumstances I hesitated about allowing the initiative step to be taken. Finally the use of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and the Chesapeake & Olio ohio railroad, and the Chesapeake & Olio canal, which were both obstructed by the enemy, became so indispensably necessary to us, and the imporfance of relieving Pennsylvania and Maryland from continuously threatened invasion so great, that I determined the risk should be taken. But fearing to telegraph the order for an attack without knowing more than I did, of Gen. Sheridan's feeling, as to what would be the probable result, I left City Point on the 15th probable result, I left City Point on the 15th of Septembea to visit him at his headquarters, to decide after conference with him what should be done. I met him at Charlestown, and he pointed out so distinctly how each army lay, what he could do the moment he was authorized, and expressed confidence of success, that I saw there were but two words of instruction necessary, 'go in.' For the convenience of forage, the teams for supplying the army were kept at Harper's Ferry. I asked him if he could get out his teams and supplies in time to make an attack on the ensuing Tuesday, A. M., his time; and I may here Tuesday, A. M., his time; and I may here add that the result was such that I have never since deemed it necessary to visit Gen. Sheridan before giving him orders."

The report then gives a brief account of Sheridan's victories in the Shenandoah Valley, highly complimentary to that officer.

ley, highly complimentary to that officer. THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.
Referring first to General Sherman' Atlanta was prompt, skillful and gallant. This history of this flank movement and battles during that memorable campaign will ever be read with an interest surpa by anything in history."

SHERMAN'S MARCH FROM ATLANTA TO SA-VANNAH, Gen. Sherman, immediately after the fall of Atlanta, put his armies in camp in and about the place, and made all preparations for refitting and supplying them for future service. The great length of road from Atlanta to the Cumberland river, however, which had to be guarded, allowed the troops but little rest. During this time Jefferson Davis made a speech in Macon, Georgia which was reported in the papers of the South, and soon became known in the whole country, disclosing the plans of the enemy and thus enabling Gen. Sherman to ness of supposing that an army that had been beaten and fearfully decimated in a vain attempt at the defensive against the army that had so often defeated it. In execution of this plan, Hood with his army was soon reported to be southwest of Atlanta, moving far to Sherman's right. He succeeded in reaching the railroad about Big Shanty, and moved north on it. Gen. Sherman, leaving a force to hold Atlanta, with the remainder of his army fell upon him ond dways him to Gadsday. Also tersburg, toward the South Side Railread, tersburg, toward the South Side Railread, with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear if we attempted with the roads to his rear to hold Atlanta, Gev. Sherman proposed the abandonment and destruction of that place, with all the roads leading to it.

Having concentrated his troops at Atlanta by the 15th of November, Gen. Sherman commenced his march. Threatening both Augusta and Macon, his coming-out point could not be definitely fixed. Having to gather his subsistence as he marched through the country, it was not impossible that a force inferior to his own might compel him to head for such point as he could reach, instead of such as he might prefer. The blindness of the enemy, however, in ignoring his movement, and sending Hood's army, the only considerable force he had west of Richmond and east of the Mississippi river, northward on an offensive cam-paign, left the whole country open, and Sherman's route to his own choice. How that campaign was conducted; how little opposition was met with; the condition of the country through which the armies passed; the capture of Fort McAllister, on the Savannah river, and occupation of Savannah on the 21st of December, are all clearly set forth in Gen. Sherman's admirable report mirable report.

THE BATTLES OF FRANKLIN AND NASH-Hood, instead of following Sherman, continued his move northward, which seemed to me to be leading to his certain doom. At all events, had I had power to command both armies, I should not have changed the orders under which he seemed

all your troops for the field there as rapidly as you can from City Point. Directions of mon City Point. Directions of more provided that the provided in the

and retard his advance; but not to risk a favorably. A bombardment was accord-

pose of concentrating his command or gain-ing time for the arrival of reinforcements. The enemy coming up with our main force, commanded by Gen. Schofield, at Franklin commanded by Gen. Schofield, at Franklin on the 30th, assaulted our works repeatedly during the afternoon until late at night, and were in every instance repulsed. His loss in this battle was 1050 killed, 702 prisoners, and 3800 wounded. Among his losses were six general officers killed, six wounded and one captured. Our entire loss was 2300. This was the first serious opposition the energy met with and Lam opposition the enemy met with, and I am satisfied was the fatal blow to all his expec-

During the night, Gen. Schofield fell back During the night, Gen. Schofield fell back toward Nashville. This left the field to the enemy, not lost by battle but voluntarily abandoned, so that Gen. Thomas' whole force might be brought together. The enemy followed up and commenced the establishment of his lines in front of Nashville, on the 2d of December.

As soon as it was ascertained that Hood was crossing the Tennessee giver and that

As soon as it was ascertained that Hood was crossing the Tennessee river, and that Price was going out of Missouri, General Rosecrans was ordered to send to General Thomas the troops of Gen. A. J. Smith's command, and such other troops as he could spare. The advance of this reinforcement reached Nashville on the 30th of November. On the morning of the 15th of December, Gen. Thomas attacked Hood in position, and in a battle, lasting two days, defeated and drove him from the field in the utmost confusion, leaving in our hands utmost confusion, leaving in our hands most of his artillery and many thousand prisoners, including four general officers. Before the battle of Nashville I grew very impatient over as it expected to me the Before the battle of Nashville I grew very impatient over, as it appeared to me, the unnecessary delay. This impatience was increased upon learning that the enemy had sent a force of cavalry across the Cumberland into Kentucky. I feared Hood would cross his whole army and give us trouble there. After urging upon General Thomas the necessity of immediately assuming the offensive, I started West to superintend matters there in person. Reachsuming the offensive, I started West to superintend matters there in person. Reaching Washington City, I received General Thomas' dispatch concerning his attack upon the enemy, and the result as far as the battle had progressed. I was delighted, all fears and apprehensions were dispelled. I am not yet satisfied but that Gen. Thomas, immediately upon the appearance of Hood before Nashville, and be ore he had time to fortify, should have moved out with his whole force and given him battle, instead of waiting to remount his cavalry, which delayed him until the inclemency of the weather made it impracticable to attack earlier than he did; but his final defeat of Hood was so complete that it would be ac-

earlier than he did; but his final defeat of Hood was so complete that it would be accepted as a vindication of that distinguished officer's judgment.

After Hood's defeat at Nashville, he retreated, closely pursued by cavalry and infantry to the Tennessee river, being forced to abandon many pieces of artillery, and most of his transportation. On the 28th of December our advance forces ascertained that he had made good his escape to the south side of the river.

south side of the river. Concerning Gen. Terry's expedition, the report says: It consisted of the same troops report says; It consisted of the same troops who went with General Butler, with the addition of one brigade of 1500, and a small slege train, which it was found not necessary to land. In his instructions to General Terry, General Grant says; "I have served with Admiral Porter, and know you can rely on his judgment and nerve to undertake what be proposes."

The report then mentions the transferring of General Schotield's army to North Carolina, Gen. Sherman's march from Savannah to Goldsboro, and Gen. Sheridan's raid

army, the report gives a sufficient narrative of the movements against Atlanta up to its capture, embodying only facts already familiar to the public. The account of the Atlanta campaign winds up thus: "General Sheridan's instructions contemplated that he should cross the James river, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the Atlanta up to its against the James River Canal. It appears that Gen. Sheridan's instructions contemplated that he should cross the James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond, and James Tiver, pass down to the west of Richmond Tiver, pass down to the west join Gen. Sherman in North Carolina. This enterprise was defeated by the enemy burning all the James river bridges, our pontoons being too short to reach across. Sheridan accordingly, after demolishing the remnants, of Early's army, destroyed the canal and marched to White House, where he joined the army of the Potomac for the final movement on Richmond.

THE FINAL ATTACK ON RICHMOND. The report next gives the full instruc-tions, dated March 24, 1865, to Generals Meade, Ord and Sheridan, for the operations which led to the capture of Richmond, which were in substance that Gen. Sheri-dan should move on the 29th, with all the cavalry and one division of infantry, against the South Side and Danville railroads, the whole army following to the left for the double purpose of turning the enemy out of his defenses in front of Peters burg, and of supporting Gen. Sherldan in his attack on the railroad. The instructions conclude as follows:

The enemy may, as an only chance, strip his lines to the merest skeleton in the hope of advantage not being taken of it, whilst they hurl everything against the moving column and return. It can not be impress ed too strongly upon commanders of troops left in the trenches not to allow this to oc-cur without taking advantage of it. The

very fact of the enemy coming out to attack, if he does so, may be regarded as almost conclusive evidence of such a weakening of his lines. I would have it particularly enjoined upon corps commanders that in case of an attack from the enemy, those not attacked are not to wait for orders from the tacked are not to wait for orders from the commanding officer of the army to which they belong, but that they will move promptly, and inform the commander of their action. I would also enjoin the same action on the part of division commanders when other parts of their corps are engaged. In like manner, I would urge the insportance of following up a repulse of the enemy. ance of following up a repulse of the enemy U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

U. S. Grant, Lieut, Gen.

The report continues: I had spent days of anxiety lest each morning should bring the report that the enemy had retreated the night before. I was firmly convinced that Sherman's crossing the Roanoke would be the signal for Lee to leave. With Johnson and him combined, a long, tedious and expensive campaign, consuming most of the summer, might become necessary. By moving out, I would put the army in better condition for pursuit, and would, at least, by the destruction of the Danville road, retard the concentration of the two armies of Lee and Johnson, and cause the enemy to abandon much material that he might otherwise save. I therefore determined not to delay the movement ordered. Further instructions were issued to General Sheridan on the 28th, instructing him, in case the enemy should come out of his intrenchenemy should come out of his intrench-ments, to fall upon him with full confi-dence, that the army would engage him as circumstances should dictate; but if he did not come out, then Sheridan should destroy On the 26th of October the advance of the railroads effectually, and return and join Sherman in North Carolina, according

and retard his advance; but not to risk a general engagement until the arrival of Gen. A. J. Smith's command from Missouri, and until Gen. Wilson could get his cavalry remounted. On the 19th General Hood continued his advance. General Thomas, retarding him as much as possible, fell back toward Nashville for the purpose of concentrating his command or can. Gen. Grant addressed a dispatch to Gen. Sherman, dated April 5th, directing him to push as rapidly as possible to finish the job for both Lee and Johnston, and adding "Rebel armies are now the only strategic point to strike at."

THE SURBENDER OF LEE. The pursuit and surrender of Lee, with the correspondence previously published, come next. No new facts are developed. SHERMAN AND JOE JOHNSTON.

SHERMAN AND JOE JOHNSTON, The following paragraph is all that relates to the negotiations between Generals Sher-man and Johnson:

man and Johnson:

"On the receipt of my letter of the 5th,
Gen. Sherman moved directly against Joe
Johnston, who retreated rapidly on and
through Raleigh, which Gen. Sherman occupid on the morning of the 11th. The day preceding, news of the surrender of General Lee reached him at Smithfield. On the 14th, a correspondence was opened between General Sherman and General Johnston, General Sherman and General Johnston, which resulted, on the 19th, in an agreement for a suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum or basis for peace, subject to the approval of the President. This agreement was disapproved by the President on the 21st, which disapproval, together with your instruction, was communicated to General Sherman by me in person, on the morning of the 24th, at Raleigh, N. C. In obedience to your orders, notice was at once given by him to General Johnston for the termination of the truce that had been entered into. On the 25th another meeting between them was agreed upon, which took between them was agreed upon, which took place on the 26th, and terminated in the surrender and disbandment of Johnston's

were given General Lee:
THE CAPTURE OF MOBILE. The raid of Wilson through Alabama and Georgia and the surrender of Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith are then described.

army upon substantially the same terms as

and Kirby Smith are then described.

The report concludes as follows:

It has been my fortune to see the armies of the West and the East fight battles, and from what I have seen, I know there is no difference in their fighting qualities. All that it was possible for men to do in battle, they have done. The Western armies commenced their battles in the Mississippi Valley, and received the final surrender of their old antagonists at Appomatox Court House, Virginia. The splendid achievements of each have nationalized our victories, removed all sectional jealousies,—of too much, and the cause of crimination and recrimination that might have followed, had either section failed in its duty. All have a broad record, and, all sections can well congratulate themselves and each other for having done their full share in restoring the suprement of law sections. restoring the supremacy of law over every, foot of territory belonging to the United States. Let them hope for perpetual peace and harmony with that enemy whose manhood, however mistaken the cause, drew

forth such herculean deeds of valor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

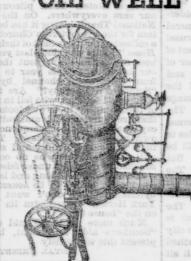
Lieutenant General.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary War.

OIL WELL MACHINERY. OIL WELL MACHINERY Portable Engines, Boring Tools, Pumps, Tubing, Driving Pipes,

DAVIES & CO., Washington Foundery, corner of Ninth and Main streets

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TOOLS & MACHINERY AM MANUFACTURING AND REEP CONSTANT-by on hand Portable and Stationery Steam Engines, ring Tools, and other machinery used in boring for Gi

JELIUS BARBAROUX, Hydraulic Foundery

CLAIM ACENCIES. Important to Soldiers and their

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H. H. Burkholder, juli-tf CLAIN AGENT FOR THE U.S. SAN. COM,

160 ACRES OF LAND FOR \$20. A LUNION SOLDIERS, BY CALLING ON MR. A. F. HAM, at his office, No. 523 Sixth street, Louisvi and pay \$20, will set in return a title to 160 acres of fract land, free from taxes for five years.

General Agent for Military Homesteads

TOBACCO AND CICARS. PH. HIRSHFELD, CIGAR MANUFACTURER 218 Third St., bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY. HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS, MEER-schaum Pipes, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, at 1924-17

Cotton Bags. 6000 COTTON BAGS, HOLDING & BUSHELS suitable for Grain, Seed, Fruit, or Flour. For 80 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth ONIONS.—9 BBLS ONIONS ON CONSIGNMENT
JAMES A. FRAZER,
66 and 68 Walnut street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

PROFESSIONAL.

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DR. LUNSFORD P. VANDELL, JR., OFFERS HIS PROPESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE

# Dr. F. H. Gibson.

OFFICE-JEFFERSON STREET, South Side, between Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Late Brev. Maj. Gen. U. S. V. Late Col. 27th ky. Inf. WARD & SON.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW: OFFICE: NO. 14 CENTER ST., VEST SIDE, BET. JEFFERSON AND GREEN,

LOUISVILLE, KY. DRS. SWAN & LARRABEE,

OFFICE-210 THIRD STREET, Between Walnut and Chestaut streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. A. LARBABEE 436 Preston street. Preston street, near Lion Garden Families attended by the year on reasonable

A. M. STOUT.

Attorney at Law, HAS RETURNED TO THE PRACTICE OF HIS PRo-fession, and will practice in all the Federal, Military and State Courts held in the city, and prosecute claims against the United States. Office in the Law School Building in Court Place near the Court House, jult-tf

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

H. BURKHARDT. Wholesale Grocer

COMMISSION MERCHANT

180 Main St., bet. Fifth and Sixth. CONSINGMENTS SOLICITED.

ABNER COOPER COMMISSION MERCHANT

Butter, Cheese and Western Produce, No. 314, Main, botween Phird and Fourth stee Struits, Ginseng and Beeswax.

\*\*Sorders for any goods in the city promptly filled.

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GENERAL FULMBLUING MCF chants,

Mo. 428 Main Street. LOUISVILLE, KY., A Ganth for different brands of Ping Tobacco, Flour, A Raw and Bourbor Whicky; also for Champagne and Sparkling Catawha Wines.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGG,S BEANS, DRIED FRUITS. Salt and Coal.

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J. B. SMITH, Vice President Found of Trade.
Dr. D. J. Garffiths, Examining Surgeon U. S. Army.

GEO. W. WICKS, (Successor to Neck, Wicks & Co.) TOBACCO AGENT

Ceneral Commission Merchant. Me. 315 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ARNA, TWINE, &c. 1429 des GOLD PENS.

LOUISVILLE GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY. The only House that Manufactures Pens South of the Ohio River. Please



J. S. HILL. R. C. HILL & CO., jul2-tf 407 Main and 323 Third sts., Louisville, Ky.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE FIRM OF W. & H. BURKHARDT IS DISSOLYde by the death of William Burkhardt, which occurred on the 12th inst. The survivor, Heury Burkhardt,
continues the business from and after September 20th,
1860, in his own mane, and as surviving partner will close
up the business of the late firm, at the same house they
occupied on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

HENRY BURKHARDT.
Lonisville, Ky., Sept. 21st, 1865.

80:26-tf

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED administrator of William Burkhardt, deceased, requests all persons having claims against decedent to present them properly authenticated for payment.

HENRY BURKHARDT,

3825-tf. Admir of Wm. Burkhardt, dec'd.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

A. V. DuPONT & CO., Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in F AL E E E

Highest market price paid for rags 10,000 Peams assorted Wrapping

Paper;
500 Reams Straw Boards;
550 gross Bonnet Boards;
100 cases assorted Letter Paper;
1,000 reams Manilla Paper;

A. V. DuPONT & CO.,

LOUISVILLE:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1865.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW.

In order that those in our employ may observe Thanksgiving Day in a proper manner, all business in this office will be suspended to-day. No paper will therefore be issued to-morrow. Should any news of importance transpire, we shall endeavor to lay it before the public, in the form of an

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The want of space prevented us from giving any comments upon the message of the President of the United States. It is a document that will commend itself so perfectly to the loyal people of the nation that it requires no aid on the press to make it palatable. There is throughout the document such a vein of good sense, such sterling patriotism, such appropriate deference to the Constitution, and so much conscientiousness in the discharge of Executive duties, that the whole country will rejoice that a man, so worthy of the high duty, was proposed by the people to take upon himself the duties that the law assigned him upon the death of Mr. Lincoln. There has scarcely occurred in history such a sudder and overwhelming magnitude of responsibility as that which fell upon Andrew John son on the 15th day of last April. But he has borne himself under this great burthen with singular judgment and discretion. Unselfish in all his acts, he has endeavored to respond to the exigencies of every occasion through the teachings of a pure patriotism derived from the Constitution and a thorough knowledge of each phase of every subject that came before him. He states his whole conduct in a clear and perfectly honest manner. If the reasoning that led him to adopt his plans of reconstruction may fail to convince, it cannot fail in satisfying all that it is commendable, and that its object was good, proper, and praiseworthy. The great body of the nation will admire his correct appreciation of the constitutional metes and bounds of Executive and legislative action. The graceful manner in which the President places before the Representatives of the people their exclusive rights over certain features of reconstruction is a specimen of good judgment that will commend President Johnson to the loyal hearts. And the various expressions that he gives on the necessary and essential relations of the States toward the nation, and of the nation toward the States, are worthy of the governmental genius of

Alexander Hamilton. To the general causes for national thanksgiving to-day, all true men will feel an additional joy that such an Executive as Andrew Johnson was the recipient of the executive mantle that fell from the shoulders of the martyred standard bearer of a nation's confidence and honors. The frankness and honesty of Mr. Lincoln commended him to the hearts of the nation, and in this first national message of Andrew Johnson, the qualities of frankness, clearness and honesty are conspicuous. On each subject treated in the message, the meaning is perfectly clear and direct.

## ENJOYMENTS.

The citizens of Louisville were considerably blessed yesterday. Compared with other regions, their border was considerably enlarged. In addition to the general enjoyment through the State in the perusal of the annual messages of the President of the United States, and of the Governor of Kentucky, documents of great worth and value, the people of Louisville had the pleasure of enjoying a spasmodic message from his Honor, Mayor Tomppert. The messages of the President and Governor were well received by the special bodies to whom they were addressed, and will be so received by the body of the people. But Mayor Tomppert is not so fortunate. The Common Council proceeded to impeach him for his violation of law, and for refusing to perform his duty as Mayor. The Mayor, unfortunately preferred what is called a Scan, Mag, to obedience to the city charter. The Common Council impeached him, and the Board of Aldermen will sit next Monday night as a Court, for the trial of the Mayor. Now it is a grave question, requiring much consideration, whether Louisville can afford this. There were not more than two model Mayors on this continent, Mayors Gunther and Tomppert. They stood apart in certain unapproachable qualities, from all other Mayors. They were enough alike to have been cast in the same mold, and the scarcity of the material shows that it must have been used up in making these two figure heads of civic glory. The creative energies that set them forth as the observed of all observers, must have been severely taxed in that job, and the matrix is possibly broken.

Well, the people of the City of New York have kicked Mayor Gunther about forty rods beyond nowhere, and it is worthy of some thought whether Mayor Tompper shall not, in this state of things, be preserved as a specimen of a rare article. We do not wish to interfere with the order of trial; we have no desire to bring outside pressure upon the Board of Aldermen; we shall not suborn witnesses nor secretly tamper with the jury in this case, but in a great cisis in city affairs, in this threatening, lowering emergency, we feel that it is our right, or our privilege to call the public attention to the magnitude of the involvements in the case. We have not heard our objection urged, and it is possible that without our aid, the Aldermen would not have thought of the point that we present for their consideration.

MARTIAL LAW OR MOB LAW.

We understand that R. M. Hathaway Esq., the Collector of Internal Revenue in the 1st District of Kentucky, is unable to make collections in that District, except as he is accompanied by an armed guard. Last week he came to this city and applied to Gen. Palmer for a squad of soldiers to accompany him in the performance of his official duties, as he is passing from county to county in that district. Mr. Hathaway stated that he had from his private resources, heretofore paid a guard to accompany him, but that the dangers of robbery if not personal violence, were so great, that he felt it his duty to call on the military authorities for assistance, and that if that assistance was not granted he must resign his office. The assessment and collection of the National taxes are much retarded in that district, as well as in some others, by Louisville Theater and will give a splendid the disturbed condition of public affairs,

and by the large number of returned rebel oldiers that are prowling through the country for the purpose of violence and plunder. With these reconstructed rebel soldiers a large number of the citizens, in some counties, are more or less in sympathy, and as a consequence it is very difficult for the officers of the Government to enforce the laws for the assessment and collection

of the National taxes. When there shall be such a state of things in the whole State of Kentucky as that there shall be a cheerful acquiescence in and obedience to the National laws, the National authorities can properly restore the writ of habeas corpus, and withdraw the otection afforded by martial law. But until this State of things does exist the National Government must take the necessary means to inforce its own laws and vindicate its own authority. At present it is either martial law or mob law! We prefer the

"THE CIVIL LAW." The Democrat says "the civil law in Kentucky is in full operation, and amply able to give all the protection an honest man eds. Not a law can be broken in this State but the civil authorities will be prompt also say that various counties in the State are still "infested by lawless bands, striking terror in the hearts of many men, driving them from their homes," that "all the Vestern section of the State is still subjected to the outrages of jawhawkers, burglars and highwaymen, startlingly bold and increasing in numbers;" that, despite every effort of grand juries, "these scoundrels hold high unchecked carnival, and if the Governor, by State military force, can not at once rid the country of them, let him call on the Federal Government for a force to get rid of them." If the civil law is so operative, adequate, prompt to punish and pro ect, why does the Democrat urge the 'prompt and immediate action" of the military authorities and forces, State and even Federal, to put a stop to "such a condition of affairs, perfectly notorious and utterly

"KENTUCKY is the only border State t which the privilege of the writ is denied.' Not so, Col. Harney. It is denied to Virginia, as well; and to both, with the approval and advice of that true Virginian, Major General Thomas, and of his able second that true Kentuckian, Major Genera Palmer.

[For the Union Press.] The Sunday newspapers of this city informs the public in general, and the Presbyterian public in particular, that a certain society has been formed in this city with the approbation and under the auspices of the President, Vice Presidents and the Secretary of this society are given and its ostensible object is to relieve the necessities of Presysterian Ministers, and their family of Presbyterian Ministers and their families in the late rebellious States. For this purpose a collection is to be taken up on Thanksgiving day, at the evening session of the united Churches. The object is a of the united Churches. The object is very proper one, but there are some things about the movements of the real projectors of this measure that require explanation. First, How is it that the entire pro ramme of this movement with the name of the officers was telegraphed to and pub of the omcers was telegraphed to and pub-lished in the "New York Herald" some days previous to the announcement in the Presbyterian pulpits of the city. Has it been usual or is it now the custom of the Presbyterians of Kentucky to make the "New York Herald" the organ to proclain abroad the nature and object of their local cherities. Did all the Presbyterian Minis

trol. This rebellion of the Southern States has added largely to the number of orphans not only in our own city but throughout the loyal States. Their piteous cry meet our ears everywhere. On the day of ou National Thanksgiving it has been the cus tom for the Presbyterian Church to take up a collection for the benefit of their "Orphans' Home." This was done last year, and has been the custom throughout the war. Are our benefactions this year to be diverted from their usual channel by this new "Southern Aid Society?" Are the orphans of the loyal soldiers, who fell in the defense of their country to be overlooked, in orde cape the legitimate consequences of their own rebellion and treason. These questions are asked plainly and sincerely, in order that there may be no contributions solicited or obtained under false pretenses. "Charity suffereth long and is kind," but charity can afford to be honest, and Presspectories charity don't want the "New York". byterian charity don't want the "New York Herald" to proclaim its benificence

on the "house tops,"

Much more might be said on this new
"Southern aid" movement, but for th movement, but for the

resent this will satisfy LOYAL PRESBYTERIANS.

## CITY AND GENERAL NEWS

Bridget Riley was arrested by office White, yesterday, for stealing clothing fron the work-house.

UNDER THE BAN. - Poor, blind Charley Sullivan, who has undergone as much nardship as any living man, and who lost his eyesight in the work-house, who has served two terms in the penitentiary, was vesterday arrested by officer John Maitz as suspected felon.

THE DELMONICO.-Messrs. Seekamp & splendid lunch to-day, consisting of all the old friends will be on hand. Kagle, the celebrated "tumbler juggler," in all his beauty, will wait on his friends, as will also our handsome young friend, Davy Mag-

FIRE AT SHIPPINGSPORT .- About halfoast ten o'clock yesterday morning a frame ouse in Shippingsport, occupied by a vidow lady named Morrison, caught fire fire and was entirely consumed. Mrs. Morrison was absent from home at the time and ost everything she possessed, except the lothing upon her person. The fire caught from a spark falling upon the bed.

The number of prisoners at presen in the Military Prison is seventy-threesixty-three soldiers and ten citizens-all of whom have been tried. On the first of October there were over two hundred prisoners in confinement, all of whom have been tried. This shows that military courts transact business expeditiously. The Prison is now garrisoned by a detachment of the Twelfth United States Heavy Artillery, colored, Major Leavitt commanding.

THE MINSTRELS.-Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather last night there was a good attendance at Masonic Temple. We are sure that the ballad of "Father, dear father, come home," by Prendergast is well worth the price of admission. The Music, New Orleans. They have the jokes of Hughes and Burgess are inimitable and rendered in the quaintest style. ganized. After playing an eight weeks' Every member of this model troupe is a star in his profession.

To-night this model troupe open at the

DR. JOHN BULL'S MANUFACTORY,-It is always with feelings of pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to the manufacturing interests of our now flourishing city, which soon promises to be the great emporium of the West and Southwest. We yesterday dropped into the manufactory of Mr. John Bull, on Fifth street, between Main and the river, The Doctor has been onnected with the prosperity of the city for a number of years, and he is well known here, while his celebrated sarsaparills bears a world-wide reputation, as there is scarcely a place on the habitable globe

where it has not found its way. The factory of Dr. Bull is a most com plete one, and gives constant and lucrative employment to thirty hands, thus supporting at least one hundred and twenty persons. The Doctor not only manufactures his sarsaparilla, but als Cedron Bitters, Worm Destroyer and the well established Smith's tonic, a reliable and sure cure for fever and ague where all other remedies fail. The Doctor is overrun with orders from all parts of the country, and, since the reopening of the Southern trade, his business has amounted to be tween \$50,000 and \$60,000 per month. In order that our readers may form some idea to punish." Indeed! Why, then, does it of the extent of his business, we would state that he constantly pays into the United States Treasury over \$1000 per week for internal revenue stamps. The Doctor not only does a great deal to bring business to our city, but he, by the sale of his most excellent drugs, for they are nothing else, disenses relief to the suffering throughout the

He has just erected an addition to his fac tory in the shape of a three-story brick building, and he will in a short time, be able to fill the orders, which have been pouring in upon him so fast, with dis-

LOUISVILLE STEAM FURNITURE FACTORY. There never has been in the whole history of Louisville a time when improvements were being so rapidly made. During the past six months no less than twenty factoies of differedt kinds have been erected in and around the city. This fact is significant, and speaks volumes of interest to the working classes. It tells them that labor will be in demand, and the price thereof nhanced.

We yesterday visited the large and capaious factory of the Louisville Steam Furniture Company, and found its energetic President, Mr. James W. Stokes, busily engaged in placing the establishment in complete working order. The factory is situated at the corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets, having a front on Jefferson of 105 feet, extending back to Green street 211 feet. Part of the building is four and the balance three stories high. The building is suitably divided off into compartments for the manufacture and finish of every description of household furniture.

The company have a capital stock of \$150,000, and expect to manufacture very extensively on a purely cash system. They have purchased and placed in the factory machinery of the most approved make and finish, and will commence operations on Monday, manufacturing every article of furniture now in demand, and of every quality from that used in the cottage of the workman to the handsomest article decorating the drawing room of the millionaire.

The company have beside a large vard attached to the building, extensive lumber ters of this city authorize or know of that telegram being sent to the "Herald."
Second. The Presbyterians of Louisville have an "Orphan Asylum" supported by themselves, and under their exclusive confactory.

attached to the building, extensive lumber ready for use in the regular local by mailion feet of lumber ready for use in the factory.

The manufacture of all kinds of chairs is to be a special feature, for which extensive preparations have been made.

The company propose to sell directly from the factory and therefore will have no storeroom in the city. They have on the northwest corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets a large building, two stories high, with a front of fifty feet by one hundred and five feet deep. Both buildings are entirely fireproof, and arranged in a fine manner. There will be constantly employed by the company from one hundred and fifty to three hundred workmen.

This will be one of the most extensive establishments in the country; and it is really gratifying to us to announce that it will be so soon in complete running order. Besides drawing to our city a large class of hard-working mechanics who go far towards making a prosperous city, it will also draw to our business circles a large amount of capital, which in turn will be invested in other manufacturing improvenents. In France the manufacture of furniture has become an important source of national wealth, and thirty thousand workmen are constantly employed in that branch alone. Its chief seat is Paris: and but little is exported. Louisville, with all her natural advantages, with material so easy of access, and with an outlet by rail and water to a population that must for years to come demand furniture, needs but the enterprise among the capitalists to make the United States.

her the center of furniture manufacture in THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST GENERAL PALMER.—The grand jury of the Criminal Thomas, at this famous saloon, will set a Court, during the present session, found three indictments against Maj. Gen. John delicacies of the season. Of course all their M. Palmer for enticing slaves to leave their owners. To each indictment a demurred was entered vesterday, the demurrer being that the substance of the indictment did not amount to an offense against the criminal laws. Gen. Palmer opened the case in person, in a brief but eloquent statement, which was concise and fair. He stated in substance that he was neither above nor be low the law; that he desired to see the laws of the Commonwealth upheld, and had therefore surrendered himself to the Court for trial as the law directs. What he had done, was in obedience to the orders of his superiors, and not with a view to override the laws of Kentucky. The manner and deportment of the General, as well as his remarks, pleased every one, and no one left the Court House that did not feel an in

creased admiration for him. Gen. Palmer, after making his statemen was followed by his counsel, Gen. Ward, who made one of the most eloquent speech that has ever been heard in the Court House. The motion, which was to dismiss for want of jurisdiction, was heard and

SAW-DUST OPERA.-We were last night shown a letter to everybody's friend, Lou. Kriel, from Thayer & Noyes, the popular showmen. Their many friends in this city will be gratified to learn that they are doing an elegant business at the Academy of largest and best circus company ever orengagement in New Orleans, they move Northward via the river, visiting the various cities and towns, and arriving here in the early part of April, from whence they

[For the Union Press.] NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DECEMBER 7th, 1865.

Give thanks, O Earth; Creation swell The notes of endless praise,
To God who doeth all things well— And wondrous are his ways.

Ye nations of the Earth, break forth Ye distant Isles, rejoice— From East to West, from North to South, Praise God with heart and voice.

Ye kindred tongues and people join, The Almighty to extol,
Whose boundless mercies to mankind Extend to great and small.

The rich and poor have equal claim,

The bondman's days are o'er-Praise, praise the Lord-exalt his name, And all his works adore. We own Thy guidance, gracious Lord,

Thy wisdom, might and power, Our struggling Nation have restored; All hail the suspicious hou We glorify Thy name, O God !

Thy justice, truth and light Will dawn on nations far abro Like beams of morning light. The nobles, kings and potentates,

Ruled by Thy mighty hand. Their crowns and scepters will decay-Thy laws, O God, go forth; Thou King of Kings, the nation's sway. The day is not far off.

Thy kingdom will forever stand, While others all consume And break in pieces; by Thy hand Will this great work be done. O! shout aloud ye saints and men,

Who swell on earth below, While Heaven will echo back the strain, And freedom's trumpet blow. All hail with joy this favored day.

And now appears the sparkling ray, As cheering as the morning Fair Freedom waves her golden wings, And lo! glad tidings now she brings; Peace, peace on Earth like music rings, While happier days are dawning.

THANKSGIVING .- To-day will be gener ally observed by all denominations, and proper service held in most of the churches. Surely no people ever had more abundant cause to be thankful for the manifold blessings and mercies of the Giver of all good during the year just closing. Every one should pray that those mercies should be deeply graven in our hearts. And as we thank Him, let us also pray that He will heal the wound that war has made, repair the desolations under which many portions of our land have suffered, and teach us, as a people, to live in brotherly love and harmony. Let us also remember the poor, the afflicted, and the bereaved. And especially let us remember those who have crossed that stream

"Whose waveless tide The known and unknown world divide." Let all give thanks, for He has bountifully blessed every one.

# RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVALS. Nick Longworth, Cin.; tt. Nicholas, Cin.; . M. Turner, Vevay; Lawrence, Pittsburg; United States, Cincinnati; Rose Hite, Henderson; Windsor, Pomeroy; Kate, Knobb. DEPARTURES.

Nick Longworth, Cin.; St. Charles, Cin; Cumberland, Memphis; Lawrence, St. Louis; Lawience, St. Louis; Minnie Warren, West Pt.
THE RIVER at this point was on a stand
yesterday, with four feet water in the canal,
and two feet in the pass on the falls.
Business on the levee yesterday was extremely dull. It was almost impossible to
navigate so deep was the mud. Except the
regular local business done by the Cincinnati packets, very little freight was received
or discharged.

The Cumberland is likely to be in good navigable condition in a few days, as we learn that heavy rains have been falling.

The favorite little Pink Varble will be at the wharf this morning. She is "b for a return trip Saturday afternoon.

Dispatches from the Liberty announce that she will be in port Friday night. Be ready for her on Saturday.

Dan Parr's little Tempest has out her sign to leave for Nashville Saturday. She

furnishes splendid accommodations.

This is the regular day for the gay Romeo.
She goes to Madison and transacts business She goes to Madison and transacts business at all way points.

The St. Nicholas is the regular People's Line boat to-day for Cincinnati. She starts at noon, in charge of Capt, John M. Martin,

making connections with the morning trains at Cincinnati. trains at Cincinnati.

The Gen. Lytle, Capt. Godman, is the regular mail line packet for Cincinnati and the East to-day. She starts at noon, connecting with the early trains going East.

The General Buell, Captain Phillips, is

the evening mail boat for Cincinnati to-day. the evening mail boat for Chickens.

She starts at 4 o'clock.

We hope our friends on the river will bear with us a day or two, until we can get in working order. We intend in future to

make the river department a feature of the Press, and will have a reporter who, we trust, will please our many friends.

Bars on steamers furnished prompt ly with all the requisites (from a corkscrew to a bottle of champagne) and on reasonable terms, by J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS, s25-6m Cor. Main and Fourth sts.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.—At a late hour yesterday Miss Matilda Heron "threw up" her engagement at the Louisville, and threw the management on the resources of the splendid stock company for a performance last night. The only possible excuse Miss Heron could have in pursuing this course was the slim attendance the first night. We believe she had no right to pursue this course. Her engagement at the Louisville, no matter, under what circumstances it was made, should have been faithfully adhered to. Actresses and actors generally hold managers to their agreements, no matter how disastrous the engagement, and there is no good reason why the rule should not work both ways. Miss Heron has been long enough in the protession to know that fortune does not always smile. She has heretofore been successful in this city, and should have taken into consideration the combination of circumstances against her during this visit. That the refusal to comply with the engagement will do her no possible good, professionally, we are certain. The citizens of Louisville will be slow to patronize an artist as fickle as the great character she so truthfully impersonates upon the stage, There will be a grand matinee this after-

Miss Hudson has engaged Burgess Hughes, Prendegast's and Donnikers's excellent minstrel troupe for the remainder of the week. They open to-night with fine programme.

THE KEANS,-The inclement weather last night did not prevent a full attendance at Wood's Theater. Mr. Kean has undoubtedly a fine conception of the character of Hamlet, but his rendition of it is not near so good as of other characters. In the soliloquy he was only fair. It seemed as if he were in a hurry to get through. In fact, his performance last night was not equal to the preceding ones, and did not give that satisfaction that we anticipated. Mrs. Kean as the Queen was perfect—the best mpersonation she has yet given. Miss Chapman as Ophelia gave general satisfac-tion, Foster's Ghost was splendid—as good as we have ever seen. Remember that the Keans remain but two nights more.

SHOCKING AFFAIR .- We learn from the New Albany Ledger of yesterday, the

most shocking affair that has ever occurred in that section of the State was perpetrated near Edwardsville, Floyd county, on Monday. Mr. Denton Shirley, a well known and respectable farmer, was found in his barn in an insensible condition, with fortythree cuts and stabs about the head and face. In addition to this, his shoes and stockings had been taken off, his leg laid across a block and his foot cut off. The wounds are very severe, but not necessarily fatal. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this norrible outrage.

Colonel W. H. Coyle has been assigned to duty as Judge Advocate of the Miliary Commission now in session. Captain J. W. Parker has been assigned as Judge Advocate of the Court-martials.

The Court was in session yesterday, but, without transacting any business, adjourneduntil Friday. The meetings of the Court are now held at the office of Colonel Coyle, on Chestnut street, between Second and

The case of James Harvey Wells, alias William Henry, who, at the time of his capture, was supposed to be a brother of one armed Berry, was set for Monday next.

The finest assortment of good things ever seen in this market for Thanksgiving can be seen at Dick Moore's old stand Fourth street. Turkeys, quail, grouse, vennison, ducks, chickens, opossum, rabbits, squirrels, premium sausage, oysters, cranberries, celery, and everything that the imagination of an epecurean George the Fourth or Beau Brummel could think of.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT-Wednesday December 6.- In the case of Lucy Nash, charged with larceny, a nolle prosequi was entered on motion of the attorney for the Commonwealth.

In the case of Hord, charged with mali cious shooting, the jury could not agree and they were discharged. Hord was admitted to bail in \$1000 to answer the charge at the next term of the Court

SCHOOL BOARD.-A resolution to allow teachers in the Female High School full salaries, when absent not over nine days on account of sickness, was lost; yeas 3 navs 9.

Salaries to the amount of \$8825, for the month of October, were allowed. The resignation of Miss Laura Wilkinson, of the Second Ward School, was withdrawn. The resignations of Miss Josepha Eyrish

Second Ward School, and Miss Emma Gibbons and Lizzie A. Walter, from the Seventh Ward School, were accepted. Misses Belle Filly, Lucy Bayles and Susan Geiger (German), were elected teachers in the Second Ward School.

POLICE COURT- Wednesday, December 6. John Holoran and Charles Miller were pre sented for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and fined \$10 each, also held to bail in \$250 each for sixty days.

James Stanton, an habitual drunkard fined \$3 and bail in \$500 for twenty days. John Holoran, jr., was fined \$5 for inter fering with police officers. Jacob Greinig was fined \$5 for drinking

oo much. Thomas Welsh and Hugh Sweeny, vagrants; Welsh discharged and Sweeny fined \$3 and held to bail in \$300 for six

months John Mitchell, stealing a horse from Mr. Howard, in Indiana; remanded to jail for

Allen Workman, f. m. c., stealing a pair of pants from Wm. Twiley, f. m. c.; discharged.

sixty days to await a requisition.

Mary Bean, f. w. c., stealing clothing from Mortimore Smith; held to bail in \$400

Charles Jett, f. m. c., charged with mur der, was let off, no witnesses appearing against him.

Court of Appeals. FRANKFORT, December 5, 1885.

Present—Peters, acting Chief Justice. Williams an obertson, Judges.

CAUSES DECIDED. Strode et al vs Magowen's hrs. Fleming; affirmed. Mitchell et al vs Shrader, Daviess, affirmed. Walker vs Hisle et al, Madison; reversed. ORDERS.

Strange et al vs McDermott et al, Louisville Chance Strange et al vs. McDermott et al, Louisville Chancery, ranscript filed, and motion to dismiss appeal.

Taylor vs. Vandawere et al, Mercer; Bodd et ux. vs. Curd, Mercer; copy of judgment filed, and motion to dismiss appeal.

Cowherd vs. Durham, Taylor; same order.

Matheney vs. Wolle, Louisville Chancery;

A. D. McCallister vs. D. McCailister, Louisville Chan.;

D. McCallister vs. An. McCallister, Louisville Chan.;

Dowell & Hamilton vs. Smith, Jefferson; petition for retearing filed.

Blanch-tt et al vs Mussellman et al, Grant; motion

Blanch ett of al vs Mussellman et al, Grant; motion for e-argument.
Commonwealth vs Ashlock, Franklin;
Hudjins vs Commonwealth, Franklin;
Hickey vs Same, Franklin;
Divine vs Same, Franklin;
Turpin vs Baxter, Madison:
Fritz vs Tuder, Madison;
Kelly vs Kelly, Estill;
Quinn vs Gentry, Estill;
Quinn vs Grettry, Estill;
Ballard vs Cretcher, Madison;
Ballard vs Todd, Madison;
Wharton vs McFerran, Louisville Chancery; were submitted on copies of records by consent of parties.
Buford vs Dumisnel and McItvaine & Co., Franklin; argument filed.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, December 6th, 1865. Thursday, December the 7th, being the lay set apart by the President of the United States, and the Governors of the several

States, as a general day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, for the restoration of peace and unity throughout the land, I hereby request a suspension of all business in the city, and rust that it will be kept sacred by all our patizens.

PHILIP TOMPPERT,

Mr. Louis Tripp has got his new music store and piano warerooms, Nos. 92 and 94 Jefferson street, fitted up, and is now ready to see and wait upon his friends and customers. Give him a call.

ATTENTION !-All volunteers of 1861 and 62 are requested to meet at Turner Hall on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to ratify the resolutions drafted by the committee. E. SHERER. President.

\*\* It is notorious at the Custom-house that the impor tation of European perfumery has ceased under the present revenue laws. Do not be cheated with the wretched imitations. Use Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus, with which no toilet extract, concocted either at hor or abroad, can vie. Sold everywhere,

INK.

## DR. EELL'S WRITING FLUID

Dr. Eells' Writing Fluid. The ink manufactured by Dr. S. W. Eells at this place, is fast working itself into publie favor. Wherever it is tried, it is pronounced the best made in this country, and equal to Arnold's celebrated inks. Read the following certificate from the Fourth

Auditor of the Treasury Department, at

Washington. The Dr. has shown us the

original certificate, and we can vouch for its genuineness.-Mansfield (O.) Herald. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, July 14, 1865. I
I hereby certify that I have been using, for some time
past, in my office, Dr. S. W. Eels' Ins, both his writing
and copying fluids, manufactured at Mansfield, Ohio;
and that I am highly pleased with it, and consider it
equal in every respect, if not superior, to Arnold's imported ink, and I think less liable to mould.
I therefore recommend it as worthy the attention of
the Government Departments in Washington, and all
persons who desire a really superior article of ink of
American manufacture.

STEPHEN J. W. TABOR, Fourth Auditor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ONE COD LIVER OIL OF PERFECT PURITY EXISTS.—It is nanufactured by John C. Baker & Co., No. 718 Market street, Philadelphia. For eighteen years it has been con sidered the finest preparation of its kind in the market. Its guarantees are the written testimonials of the most eminent physicians in America. They are open to the public at the manufactory. Consumptives and all who suffer from coughs, colds, bronchitis, trachitis, scrofula, or liver disase are invited to try the article.

struction for Young Men, just published by the Howard Association, and sent in scaled letter envelopes free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, How-THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and In

struction for Young Men; also, new and reliable treat-ment for the Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Systems. Sent free in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful vicious habits. Great numbers have been already c by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to be the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Please inclose a postpaid envelope addressed to yourself. Address JOS T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

### FURNISHING GOODS.

Mink Mantillas:

Plush Hoods, fur trimmed: Shirts made to Order: Imported Brush Hats; Siberian Squirrel Furs; Wool and Silk Underwear; Gents' Otter and Beaver Caps: Ladies' Skating Caps; Alexandre's Kid Gloves; Russian Sable Sets: Boys' Winter Caps; Scarfs and Mufflers; Swan's-Down Trimming;

Misses' Muskrat Sets: Party Kids and Ties; Opera Muffs, with pockets; Gents' Otter and Beaver Collars; Hosiery and Gloves; Mink Trimmed Hats:

Fur Trimmed Waterfalls; Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs:

GREEN & GREEN'S. MAIN AND FOURTH.

BOOK TRADE.

BENNETT'S PRACTICE: TANNER'S PRACTICE, (New Edition. JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

CIVILL & CALVERT, Main St., Booksellers. EDUCATIONAL.

Robinson Institute

YOUNG LADIES LEXINGTON, KY. THIS SCHOOL WILL BE CONDUCTED BY PROF
Samuel G. Mullins, A. M., who will be aided by a suf
ficient number of highly competent ladies, and by his
sons, W. H. Mullins, M. D., and the Rev. G. G. Mullins
A. M. The very elegant and commedious school propert
of the Miss Jacksons has been puschased for the perma
nent use of the Robinson Institute. The first session wi
commence on Monday, the 18th of September. Apply fo
circulars to learn particulars.

commence on Monday, the 18th of September. Apply focirculars to learn particulars.
sel-tf WILLARD DAVIS, General Agent.
Journal and Democrat copy 10t and charge this office. University of Louisville MEDICAL DEPARTMENT!

THE TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence as usual on the first Monday in October next, and continue four months.

The fee for admission for the entire Course of Lectures s one hundred and five dollars, payable in Advance. The Matriculation Fee of five dollars gives thes tudent the use of the extensive library. The Demonstrator's Fee is ten dollars. No charge is made for Lectures at the Hospital For circulars or further information address G. W. BAYLESS, M. D. Dean of the Faculty.

# UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLER. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE REGULAR COURS OF INSTRUCTION WILL begin on the first M onday of November, 1865, and end Library, Building Arch, 1866. The Museum. Cabinets, feet as ever, as of the old corps of teachers each in his place, place has been filled by Prof. Buchanan, removed by death, and whose place has been filled by Prof. Briggs, formerly Professor of Practical Anatomy.

The Anatomical Room will be opened on the first Monday in October, and every facility afforded for the proceution of that corner-stone study. 

tice of Surgery.

2.T. B. Buchanan, M. D., Curator of Museum.

V. S. Lindslaw, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Nashville, July 16, 1865.

jy28-tf&wli SAVINGS COMPANIES. National Freedman's Savings

TRUST COMPANY.

Chartered by Congress March 3, 1865.

A branch of the above Institution has been opened in this city, at the headquarters of Major General Palmer on Walnut, between Third and Fourth streets. A safe place of deposit is now offered to the Freedme where sums as small as one dollar will be received and kept safely until required by the depositor. Office hours from 8 to 9 forencon; 4 to 6 afternoon.

WM, H. GODDARD,

AMUSEMENTS. WOOD'S THEATER.

DU FIELD & FLYNN ... W. N. FOSTER LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MR. AND MRS. CHAS. Thursday Evening, December 7, 1865, RICHARD III. MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and In-

Miss Chapman himond Mr. J. F. catheart kingham. Friday, farewell benefit of Mr. and mrs. Chas. Kean. HENRY VIII and JEALOUS WIFE. PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Louisville Theater.

GRAND COMBINATION

Burgess, Prendergast & Donniker's

MINSTRELS,

THE DRAMATIC COMPANY! THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT!

Louisville Theater. POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY! Commencing Monday Evening, Dec. 4,

Burgess, Prendergast, Hughes & Donniker's

MINSTRELS, IN ORGANIZING THE ABOVE TROUPE FOR TAKE

IN ORGANIZING THE ABOVE TROUPE FOR TAKE

Fall and Winter Campaign, the management have
congregated artists of envisible celebrity only. Having
"EXCELSIOR" for their motto, they flatter themselves
that they have succeeded in present g to the public as
series of Entertainments unequaled in novelty and merits,
while the nightly ovarious that everywhere greet them is
the best evidence of the great verdict of public opinion is
their favor

# AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUESISTF NCE,
Nashville, Teon. Nov. 28, 1865,
I will ofer for sale at public anction at the United
States Cooper Shop, in the City of Nashville, Tean., on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1855, the following condemned Commissary Property, to-wit:
14 setts Tress Hoops,
20 Jointers,
6 Froes,
6 Froes,
6 Froes,
6 Cooper's Howls,
6 Cooper's Orces,
7 General Review,
11 rod Safe,
12 Coffee Caos,
12 Coffee Caos,
13 Coffee Caos,
13 Coffee Boilery,
14 Copper Bott an Boiler,
15 Copper Bott an Boiler,
16 Copper Bott an Boiler,
16 Copper Bott an Boiler,
17 Copper Bott an Boiler,
18 Copper Bott an FFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUESISTY NCE. 6 Cooper's Howls,
6 Cooper's Croes,
3 Heading Knives,
10 Cooper's Advo7 setts Bench Planes,
6 Hand Saws,
2 Pair Compasses,
8 Cooper's privers,
2 Raising Irons,
7 Head Kaisers,
1 Braces and B tts,
1 Ten Ton Scale,
25 Commissary Chesis, 3 Coffee Boilery,
1 Copper Bott om Boiler,
4 Nettle Rarge s,
5 from Kettless,
1 Moulder'ang rlane,
1 Rip Saw,
11,125 pounds Hoop from,
1 Steel Square,
1 lot Old from,
430 pounds Castings
will sell all appurtances of Cooper'e Vice, Champing Knife, I Champing Knife.

30 pounds Caetings
Allo, on the same day I will sell all appurtenances of
U. S. Vivegar Foctory, si unted on Market street, in the
city of Nashville, having capacity for the manufacture of
1000 gallons of vinegar per day.
Sale to commence at lo o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in Government funds. All preperty to be
removed immediately after sale, except that which pertains to the Vinegar Factory, the purchaser of which will
be allowed five (5) days time to remove his property, if
necessary, as the building is not the property of the Government.

A. M. BLAIR.
Captain and C. S. V.

COV'NT AUCTION SALE. EXTANSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILEOAD PROPERTY. dilitary disvision of the Tennessee, Chief Quarterwas-'s Office, U. S. M. R. R., Nashville, Tenn., October 31.

1865.
On DECEMBER Hyn. 1855, at Nashville, Tenn., the tire stock of new and serviceable stores of the U.S. at Store of the U.S. at Store, consisting in part as follows:

1,000 tuns assorted Bar Iron, rd. sq. hfrd. Anglo, 35 tuns assorted Bar Iron, rd. sq. hfrd. Anglo, 35 tuns assorted Steel, 36 tuns for part as follows:

25,000 pounds Engine Brass Castings, 648 Phys. Gas Fix cures, of all kinds, Oil Cr.ps, Bra's Cocks, of every de-

Spring Balances,
Shovels,
Hatchets,
Shovels,
Hatchets,
Shovels,
Hatchets,
Shovels,
Hatchets,
Showels,
Showels, Heating Staves,
Full sots of Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Saddlers'
Tools, Rubber Car Sprinss, Belding, Gum and Leather,
Files, Butts and Screws, Tinware of all kinds; and almost
every article suitable for railroad operations, all of the
very best quality. Also,
3 large Lathes, Stevens & Bro., Manufacturers,
2 Planers, Sellers & Co., Manufacturers,
1 Folt Cutter and I Gear Cutter, Gould & Bro. manufacfure.

ture, Axle cut off Lathe, Warner & Whitney, Fan Blowers-medium. fan Blowers—medium, spright Engine—eight horse power, frip Hammer and Engine, Howell's patent, Broomfield steam Hammer, Broomfield steam Hammer, Sellers' Steam Hammer, Will also be sold at the same time, a large ar sount of erviceable and second-hand Railroad Tools, of all kinds, consisting of

Serviceable and second-hand Railroad Tools, of all kinds. Carpenters' Tools,

Wheelwrights' Tools,

Blacksmith's Tools,

Machinists' Tools,

Stoves and Pipe, Rope Chains, etc., etc.,

Catalogues of the materials to be sold in Nashvil'se can be obtained by application to Cark. S. Hamill, A.Q.M.,

and of that at Memphis on application to Capt. and John

Treattention of dealers and Railroad Cor. cpanies is particularly invited to this sale.

Sales will commence 9 at o'clock A. M., on each dr.y, and continue daily until all the property; invited to this sale.

invited to this sale.

ill commence 9 at o'clock A. M. on each dr.y. and daily until all the property is f. is of the daily until all the property is f. j URIULIY.

Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES. BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Unprecedented Large

DRUGS. MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS, BOC, KS, STATIONERY, FURNITURE, AND APPLIANCES,

AT AUCTION. ON THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, corner of First and Main streets, Louisville, Kyr, will be sold, on account of the Medical Department of the U.S. A., the largest assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c., ever offer et in the West, in bulk, and in the original packages, and in good order, being the surplus of the amount required by the Medical Department, comprising as follows: 420 doz spts turpentine.
1,000 oz croton oil.
960 lbs laudanum.
730 lbs paregoric.
8,300 doz camphor & opiul 6,400 lbs acids, ass'd. 112 lbs aloes, pulv. 800 cerate. 530 lbs poly capsicum.

400 lbs catechu. 1,000 lbs white wax. 7,000 lbs simple cerate. 3,500 lbs resin "980 bs calisaya bark. 1,800 lbs cinchonia sulpl 1,800 lbs chloroform. 80 lbs collodion. 7,300 yas muslin. 100 lbs stongo. 7,800 lbs barley. 1,800 lbs ext beef. 2,500 lbs candles. 340 galls ext coffee. 3,700 lbs corn starch

430 lbs glycerine.
4,000 lbs prep mercury.
49 bs jodine.
320 lbs foccac, pulv.
320 lbs foccac, pulv.
32,00 lbs Bover's powders.
3,000 lbs Maxsecd.
3,000 lbs magnesia.
9,700 lbs Epsom saits.
510 doz cod liveroil.
230 doz rlive oil.
350 doz caster oil. crushed.

9,000 lbs tea, bl'k and green.
5,000 lbs tay loca.
6,0000 bs tay loca.
6,0000 bs farina.
3,300 yds gutta percha cloth.
4,500 yds oiled muslin.
4,700 yds oiled muslin.
4,700 yds oiled silk.
4,000 yds susp. bandages.
800 lbs twine.

390 doz castor oil.

Cream Tartar, Sa'tpeter, Castile Soap, Mustard, Bicarbonate Soda, Rochelle Salts, Pulv. Cinnamon, Cocoa, Chocolate, Gelatine, Pulv Ginger, Nutmegs. Also, may be acided, Surgical Instruments, Dressings, &c., Books, Stationery, Furniture, and Appliances.

Ber Catalogues can be had at our auction rooms, or the Medical Purveyor's Office, in this city, by letter or personal application.

Terms cash, in Government funds. s. G. HENRY & CO.

nov25-eodtd no12-12t HAKE-20 boxes, 100 each, in store and for sale by H. BURKHARD.

Tell Ten Thousand People at Once by Advertising in the Daily Press.

### CANDIDATE.

H. M. McCARTY respectfully announces himself to the members of the Kentucky State Legislature as a car didate for re-election to the office of State Binder. se7-t

## FOR SALE.

Fire Engines for Sale. BY DIRECTION OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL, I will sell four hand fire engines and two hose carriages, belonging to the city.

For terms, etc., call at my office.

PHILIP TOMPPEST,

Mayor.

DOB SA! E-LAND.-NINE ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL land, well improved, on "Eventy" ixth street, between Main street and the Portland Railway. Also, 33 acres with frame cottage upon it, one square south, and it quares west of same. Apply at the Drug Store, corner is venth and Market streets. BENJ. F. ALFORD.

# FOR RENT.

HOTEL & BOARDING HOUSE.

### BOARDING.

BOARD.-A PLEASANT FRONT BOOM, WITH Board, can be had in a private family, for a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 274 Fith street. do-2t\* BOARDING.—TWO FINE UNFURNISHED ROOMS can be had with board in a quiet and agreeable neighborhood, and within 2½ squares of the post office. Two gantlemen with swives will find the comforts of a home at moderate prices, by calling at No 18 East street, near Green A few single gentlemen can also be accommodates with board, by day or week.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. McFerran & Menefee

(Late of Louisville, Ky.) Commission Merchants, COTTON FACTORS.

And Manufacturers' Agents for sale of Bale Rope, Bagging and Twine, NOS. 102 AND 104 WEST COLUMBIA STREET, CIRCINNATI, O.

FURNISHING GOODS. SCOTT. DAVISON & CO



(Successors o Scott, Keen & Co.,) Wholesale and Retail Dealers

MEN & BOYS' PINE CLOTHING FURNISHING GOODS. Corner of Sixlh and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.

# CLOTHING.

THE LARGEST STOCK THE RHODE ISLAND COMPANY.

# CLATHING

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods INTHECITY

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE, Corner of Fourth and Main streets, under the National Hotel.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE. Military Clothing

WM. W. MORRIS&CO. 405 MAIN ST., 105 CHAMBERS ST., LOUISVILLE, KY, NEW YORK

NOTIONS, STATIONERY, FURNISHING GOODS. SUTLERS' GOODS,

AT EASTERN PRICES. 495 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.



LOUISVILLE CARBON AND COAL OIL WORKS

Corner of Sixteenth and High Streets.

ESTABLIS HED 1861. WM. SKE NE & CO.

OFFICE-BULLITT STREET, BE TWEEN MAIN AND RIVER. WE ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE TRADE WITH A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF REFINED OIL IN

CRUDE PE TROLEUM

THREE HUNDRED | BARRELS PER DAY of the trade should require it. Lubricating oil and Ben-

CLAIM

C. L. RAD WAY & CO.,

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MASTERS', ORDNANCE, COMMISSARY, ARMY OG Procure Certificates of Non-Indebtedness, with despate lion; for the seizure of supplies by the Army, for Quarter ded to, and money advanced on officer's pay accounts. The commission of t

zine always on hand.

ACENCY.

WORKS.

# THE DAILY PRESS

The Press is the Official Paper of the United States for the State of Kentucky and the Southern portion of Indiana and

A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation is rapidly increasing

which renders the Press one of the best advertising mediums in the State. We hope our friends will send in their ad-Hale & Bro., L., N. A. & C. B. R.
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S. M. Pettingill & Co., Park Row, New Nork
D. G. Venable, Frankfort, Ky.
J. S. Bean, Bowling Green, Ky.
Thomas Boardman, New Albany.
Peaslee & Co., New York, Beekman street.
Dr. J. J. Polk, Perryville, Ky.

THE UNION PRESS IN JEFFERSON-

VILLE. Our former agent, Mr. Sternberg, has dis pased of his business to C. H. Paddock, whose eadquarters are A. Carr's store, southeast corner of Spring and Front streets. Mr. Paddock is a reliable and responsible gentleman, and having proven himself a good soldier of the Republic deserves the encouragement which he will doubtless receive from our trans-

By referring to the printed terms on our first page, it will be seen that we have reduced the price to both city and mail sub-Mail, one year. One Week ......

MACHINERY.

# ENGINE,

PATENTED AUGUST 15, 1865.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE BOUGHT FROM n Adam Huss the exclusive right to his patent of Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to incorporate an international telegraph company for a telegraph line from New York to the West Indies; which was referred to the Committee or Commerce. Aug. 15, 1865, for the "HYDROPNEUMATIC ENGINE" for the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode

We propose to form a Joint Stock Company for each of

THE MASSACHUSETTS COMPANY,

With 2000 Shares of \$100 each;

THE CONNECTICUT COMPANY,

With 1500 Shares at \$100 each;

the subscription of each share, the balance to be deduct-

ed from the Company's first net proceeds of the sale of

A meeting of the share-holders in each Company! will

1866, for the purpose of effecting preliminary organiza-

ions, to which we will immediately assign the exclusive

Books for the subscription of stock and reception of

PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK, Main, between Sec-

GERMAN INSURANCE CO., Third street, between

Messrs. JOHN C. TERFLOTH & CO., Fourth street,

Mr. NICHOLAS LEMOS, Main, between Third and

Certificates of Shares will be issued at once, and be

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

WHOLESALE

BOOTS, SHOES & WOOL HATS.

INGALLS & CO., 165 WEST MAIN STREET,

G. A. REUTER, President.

M. WITTGENSTEIN,

JOHN C. TERFLOTH.

NICHOLAS LEMOS, Secretary.

called at Louisville as soon as the holders of fifty

may desire it, and at all events before January 1,

Engines or Patent Rights.

rights for their res, rective States.

payments thereon will be found at

igned by the President and Secretary.

and Third.

Main and Market.

etween Main and River.

The amendments were referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Farnsworth introduced a resolution

declaring it to be unjust to deny colored persons the right of suffrage who have volunteered to the support of the Government, and periled their lives in its defense. The resolution lies over. AN INSTALLMENT OF \$25 is to be paid upon

Mr. Wentworth introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Lincoln, owing to the circumstances by which her husband came The bill was referred to a select committee appointed to take action with reference to the deceased President Lincoln. The House then adjourned till Monday

Additional News by the Hibernian. NEW YORK, December 6.-Much damage had been sustained on the Welsh coast by the gale. More vessels had been driver ashore there than for many years past. An emigrant vessel for Australia was among the number with near, y live hundred people on board. No lives lost. Much damage had also been done on land as well as

age had also been done on land as well as upon sea by gales.

A letter is published in the Liverpool papers from Consul Dudley regarding the cotton supply from America. Mr. Dudley appends a letter addressed to him on the 27th of October by Secretary McCulloch, who says that, from the best information he could obtain, he estimated the old cotton in the Southern States, fit for market at the time of the capture of the Savannah, ton in the Southern States, it for market at the time of the capture of the Savannah, did not exceed one million bales. This years' crop, he adds, will probably not exceed three hundred thousand bales. Mr. Dudley says that when recently in America he made anxious inquiries on the subject and he estimates the present amount.

ca he made anxious inquiries on the subject, and he estimates the present amount of cotton on hand at a little over a hundred thousand bales, including the new crop.

A crowded reform meeting had been held at Bradford. The resolutions express a desire that the subject of reform would be a part of the new Ministerial programme, and the same wish was expressed by all the speakers. The substance of the resolutions will be embodied in a memorial and presented to Earl Russell.

It is stated that pregautions have been taken at Pigeon House Fort, Dublin, to prevent any surprise by the members of the Fenian Brotherhood. It is also asserted that the military vigor displayed there has arisen out of the energy infused into the administration of affairs by Sir Hugh Rose, and from the fact that the Hulk Mermaid, lying at the Fort Dock, had on board

E ARE RECEIVING A FULL STOCK FOR FALL and Winter trade, which we are selling at low prices. Rose, and from the fact that the Hulk Mer-maid, lying at the Fort Dock, had on board a large quantity of ammunition and mili-tary stores which needed protection. Another vague rumor is that three large vessels had appeared in the offing and that the commandant of the Fort had sent word that he could not be responsible for the safety of the Fort unless he received rein-tercements.

The controversy in the London papers as to putting down the negro insurrection in Jamaica is waxing warmer.

The Paris Bourse was firm at 68f. 62c. on

The Paris Bourse was firm at 68f. 62c. on the 23d ult.

London Money Market.—The funds continue to exhibit an increased firmness. American securities continue firm, Gold is flowing largely into the Bank of England. On the 23d ult., rates was reduced from 7 to 6 per cent. Salterthwait's circular of the evening of the 22d, says: The market for American securities has shown less acfor American securities has shown less ac-

of the evening of the 22d, says; The market for American securities has shown less activity during the past week than for some time past. The demand for 5-20's continue active, having almost ceased for the present; the latest quotations is 63%@68%, show only a fractional alteration from last week. Illinois Central and Erie share neglected until the arrival of the City of Boston; sprung up for Erie, on which they improved about one dollar, closing at 55@554.

London, Nov. 24.—James Stevens, the reported Head Center of the Fenians of Ireland, was missed from his cell this morning; nothing is known as to the time when he escaped. The constabulary in all paris of Ireland had been warned of his escape.

The Court of the Queen's Bench for Ireland refused the application to have the Fenian cases tried in some other place than Dublin. The Court held that a fair and impartial trial could be held Dublin,

Cincinnati. December 6. P. M.—Flour—Dubli, and prices nominal and prices lower; \$7 for prime clays. Corn continues dull and prices all and prices and helvator. Repetited to secure Oats and self-active to 38,330 in clevator. Repetited to secure Oats and prices nominal, at \$92560 for prime.

London of the City of Boston; sprung up for Erie, on which they improved about one dollar, closing at 55.06554.

London, Nov. 24.—James Stevens, the reported Head Center of the Fenians of Ireland had been warned of his escape.

The Court of the Queen's Bench for Ireland refused the application to have the Fenian cases tried in some other place than prices nominal at \$25.00 for middle of the city of Boston; sides and hams. Bulk meats declined to \$27500, 56 for ides, 17c for sides and hams. Bulk meats declined to \$27500, 56 for ides, 17c for clearing the very deviation of the work.

EMBELLISHA

Each number is embellished to like for prime city, Granzed Will, and prices nominal and unchanged to like for prime city.

New York Grain and Produce Market.

New York Grain and Produce Market.

New York Grain and Produce Market.

New York Grain

NEW YORK, December 6.—The Post's Washington special says a Republican caucus of the Senate will be held on Friday evening, to consider the House joint reso-

ution on reconstruction. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

lution on reconstruction.

The House voted the use of its hall to the Freedmen's Aid Commission for a meeting, to be held next Wednesday evening, when Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will speak.

Speaker Colfax is busy arranging the standing committees of the House.

Probably Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, will be Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means Senatorial Republican Caucus. and Means,
Mr. Raymond has been offered Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Re-Georgia Adopts the Constitutional

Cotton Market. Additional Foreign Intelligence. CAIRO, December 6.—Memphis cotton market declining; middling 42@43c, strict 43@44c, good 44c. The receipts were 1950 bales. Large shipments are being made to

BY TELEGRAPH.

REGULAR MIDNIGHT REPORT.

Amendment.

The Fenian Convention in N. Y.

XXXIXth Congress---First Session.

SENATE.

Mr. Foster, President pro tem., in the

Chair.

Mr. Dixon offered a series of resolutions passed by the Connecticut Legislature on the condition of public affairs and favoring the equality of all men before the law, etc. The resolutions were ordered to be printed. The Committees for the session were then announced, the Chairmen of which the control of the con

are as follows: Foreign Affairs—Sumner, of Massachusetts; Finance—Fessenden, of Maine; Commerce—Chandler, of Michigan;

Manufactures—Sprague, of Rhode Island; Agriculture—Sherman, of Ohio; Military Affairs—Wilson, of Massachusetts; Naval

session to regulate commerce between the

several States; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Sumner also introduced a resolution

it went over and under the rules, A committee of thirteen was appointed to

confer with a committee from the House in relation to taking appropriate action on the death of President Lincoln.

The Senate, at one o'clock, adjourned to

HOUSE. Mr. Stevens introduced a bill permitting

that so much of the President's message as relates to the freedmen be referred to a

meet on Monday next.

special committee of nine.

The Senate assembled at 12 M.

WASHINGTON, December 6.

Destructive Fire in New York. New Orleans.
The correspondent of the Bulletin says: 10,000 bales of cotton were stolen along the Mobile and Ohio road, 4000 to 5000 at Co-lumbus, Miss., 5000 ts 10,000 at Macon, and Georgia Will Protect Freedmen. smaller amounts from other points. Government officers are investigating the matter. It is estimated there are 12,000 bales Officers of the Alabama Arrested. of cotton at Columbus, Macon and Brook-

Important Arrest. PORTLAND, MAINE, Dec. 6 .- Lieutenant Moffit, formerly an officer of the Alabama, and Jefferson Davis Howell, came passengers per steamer Hibernia, and were arrested in this city, just as they were step-ping on the train for Canada this afternoon.

Large Fire. NEW YORK, Dec. 6 .- The fire last night destroyed the packing box manufactory of Henry Holmes, foot of Rush street, Wil-liamsburg. Total loss about \$75,000-insurance \$37,000.

## SPRUIAL TO WEST'RN PRESS

December 7-5 A. M.

Commercial Matters in New York. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-The publication of Affairs—Wilson, of Massachusetts; Naval Affairs—Grimes, of Iowa; Pensions—Long, of Indiana; Judiciary—Trumbull, of Illinois; Post Offices—Dixon, of Connecticut; Claims—Clark, of New Hampshire; Revolutionary Claims—Ramsey, of Minnesota; District of Columbia—Dixon, of Connecticut; Private Land Claims—Harris, of New York; Indian Affairs—Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Public Buildings—Foote, of Vermont; Patents—Cowan, of Pennsylvania; Territories—Wade, of Ohio; Pacific Railroad—Howard, of Michigan.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill of the last session to regulate commerce between the the President's message and department re-ports has appreciable effect upon stock and monetary affairs. Beyond removing the suspension in which the market has been held, financial men do not think these documents add any new features to the present state of affairs. The message is construed as less beligerant in tone than was rumored

yesterday.

Railroad speculation was more buoyant Railroad speculation was more buoyant this morning, with increased demand. The market was all higher with an advance of 1 per cent. on the three leading favorites of the day, Erie, Pittsburg and Reading. The market was strong at the second and last boards, with only slight fluctuation. The following were the closing prices at 4.30 P. M.: Central 97%, Erie 92%, Hudson 1094, Reading 117, Michigan Southern 75%, Cleveland and Pittsburg 943, Rock Island 1074, North Western preferred 64%, Fort 0714, North Western preferred 64%, Fort

Mr. Sumner also introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether there are any persons employed in the Treasury Department who have not taken the oath required by law; also, whether there is any person employed by that department in offices not authorized by law.

Mr. Johnson objected to the resolution, as it went over and under the rules. Wayne 105%. To-morrow will be generally observed as a close holiday. There will not be any session of the stock and gold boards.

The money market was easy at 7 per cent, with a few exceptions. Government stocks stronger, and there was a general improvent in prices, with more demand from Frankfort. Orders were received by the Hibernian for the purchase of 5-20's; small sales were made on the strength of the President's message being more pacific than expected.
Gold closed at 146%.

Petroleum market quiet to-day for both crude and refined; sales of two thousand barrels crude on the spot at 41@41½. Refined is quoted at 67@69. wounded soldiers in the employment of the Government to receive pensions while in such employment. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Elliott it was resolved

Items of News from New York. NEW YORK, December 6.-The affidavit of Mrs. Wirz denying the alleged attempt to poison Captain W., as reported the morning after his execution, given in Trigg county, Kentucky, charges the falsity of each and every statement made by General

Mr. Bingham offered amendments to the Constitution annulling export duties, repudiating the rebel debt, and securing all persons equal protection and the rights of Baker. Later advices from Hayti confirm the re port that the rebellion was at an end. The surrendered 500 men to the Government. A dispatch from Washington says: The delay in establishing light-houses on the Southern coast has been occasioned mainly by the insufficiency of funds appropriated

the Government. It seems to be generally conceded that Mr. Church, Deputy Collector of the port of New York, will be appointed to the position of Collector.

of Collector.

In foreign files, by the steamer Bremen, the Dublin Mail says that in consequence of the decision come to by the Crown lawyers, as to the perfection of the indictments for treason and felony against Fenian prisoners, the Cork prisoners will not be brought to Dublin, but be tried there.

The London Globe confirms the state.

The London Globe confirms the statement that the English Cabinet has determined to remonstrate with Spain with remined to remonstrate with Spain with regard to the blockade of Chilian ports.

The French papers announce that a disease has appeared among the poultry in the Department of Herroult. Poultry yards had been decimated in twenty-four hours by a malady of which it is impossible to anticipate an attack and for which no cure has as yet been found.

Bids for supplying the Commissary Department with 800 barrels whisky are, for eld rye \$2 50 to \$3 50 per gallon; Bourbon \$2 12 to \$3, and restified \$2 10 to \$2 20.

The Constitutional Amendment Adopted by the Legislature of Georgia. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President to night received the following dispatches: MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 6.—To His Excelency Andrew Johnson: The Legislature has adopted the Constitutional Amendment and will pass laws amply protecting freed-men in their rights of person and property, including the right to sue and be sued, and to testify in the courts.

J. E. Brown.

MILLEDGEVILLE, December 6.—To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President:—The Constitutional Amendment has passed each branch of the Legislature. The House passed a resolution instructing the Judicpassed a resolution instructing the Judic-iary Committee to report a bill to protect persons of African descent in their persons and property, and also to allow them to testify in sases in which they may be inter-ested.

J. J. JOHNSON,

Provisional Governer.

Falling in of a Flour Store. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-About one o'clock this evening the floors of the flour store, occupied by Joseph Ketchum & Son, No. 14
Front street, gave away and the whole
building fell in. Flour and-rubbish now
fill the whole street. It is not thought any
person was killed. Loss not yet estimated.

Fonian Convention.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Fenian State Convention resolved to day that the issue

Cincinnati Grain and Produce Market.

al 72 for Milwankee club, and \$1 77 for amber Milwankee, \$1 70 for new winler red Western, and \$2 for old do. Bye heavy; sales at \$1 08 Barley heavy and lower, Corn le lower: &6030 for unsound, 9430c for sound, and 960 56% for high mixed nearly yellow. Oats heavy and decilining at 6a30c for unsound, and 60a61c for sound.

PETROLEUM—Steady; crude 41%440%c; refined in bond quiet at 67a69.

PROVISIONS—PORK heavy and lower, at \$27 75023 50 for mess, closing at \$25 25 cash, and \$23 75025 for prime mess; also 500 bbls new mess sellers' option, for January, at \$27 59. Beeffull and lowerst \$10 50031 35 for plain mess, and \$14017 for extra mess. Out meats quiet and heavy; relies of 165 packages at \$2016; shoulders lower at 170215%.

Land—Dower at 170220c.

BUTTER—Bull at 25038c for Ohio, and 35045c for State. Cheese—Firm at 14019c.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York, December 5.-Money-Easy and steady at 7 TEBLING-Firm at 109% 6109% for gold and first-class ils. Gold—Lower, opening at 147%, and closing 147%. Freights—To Liverpool more active, without a decider FREIGHTS—TO LIVEIPED, Solution of firm, hange in rates.

GO ERNMENT STOCKS—Quiet and firm, GO ERNMENT STOCKS—Firm; Chicago & Rock J Island 160%; Reading 117; Michigan Southern 37%; Itlinois Central 137; North Western 26, do prefeit of the Section 117; Michigan Southern 37%; New Bork Central 177%; Hudson 169%; Goveland & Pittsburg 94%; Ohio & Missispi Certificates 284; Missouri 6's 86; Gold 147/4; 6's 81 Coupons 167%; 5-30 coupons '62 162%; do '65 99%; 10-40 coupons 167%; 5-30 coupons '62 162%; do '65 99%; 10-40 coupons 167%; 5-30 coupons '62 162%; do '65 99%; 10-40 coupons 167%; 5-30 coupons '62 162%; do '65 99%; 10-40 coupons 167%; 5-30 coupons '62 162%; do '65 99%; 10-40 coupons '62 162%; do '65 90%; 10-40 coupons '62 162%; do '65 90%; 10-40 coupons '62 162%; 10-40 coupons '62 162%; 10-40 coupons '62 162%; 10-40 coupons '62 162%; 10-40 coupons

### MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. No.—

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: SS.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 20th day of October, A. D.

1865, by Joshua Tevia, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against 16 barrels distilled spirits, I rectified, I doubler, I hot water tub, I cold water tub, I still, I hop icck, mash tub, 2 day east cans, 2 night east cans, 1 doubler, I hot water tub, I still, I hop icck, mash tub, 2 day east cans, 2 night east cans, 1 fer menting tubs, I flake hand, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky on the lith day of Ocher, A. D. 1865, as forfeited the United States; that Jas. A. Cook, owner of said articles and vessels used in the distillation of spirits, did neglect to make true and exact entry and report of the spirits distilled by him, that said owner of said vessels did not keep a book, as required by law, for that purpose dook, owner of said vessels, failed and meglected to make tri-monthly returns of the number of gallons of spirits distilled by him; that said Cook, owner of said vessels, failed and meglected to make tri-monthly returns of the number of gallons of spirits distilled by him; that said Cook, owner of said vessels, failed and the seam may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do here by give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District, on the first day of its next December, me, the — ady of December, A. D. 1865, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

Joshua Tevis, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: Oct, 31, A. D. 1865, ... no16-14t

**HUNNEWELL'S** UNIVERSAL Clearly proved that the theory of simplicity, the great element of this splendid preparation, which altrue theory by which a true remedy for Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchial Complaints, and all Throat Affections, which, it neglected, end in Consumptien, can be effect using the control of the

ally cured.

Sore Throat, the great origin of Diptheria, when
ted, is cured by making a Gargle with equal parts timonials of undoubted character can be seen a

Small bottles 25c, Large do. 50c. JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor. ractical Chemist, 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass nol-M, W&Slmis

NAUTS & REAMER,

NO. 284,

Louisville: Kv. AGENTS FOR THE

triumph of the Government was celebrated with the usual festivities. General Andres New Albany Rolling Mill

AND DEALERS IN Iron, Nails, Steels, Spikes, Rivets Springs, Nuts, Washers,

"Brinly" Plow Plates!

Best Pittsburg Coal,

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Wrought and Cast Iron Scrap.

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GODEY'S RECEIPTS for every department of a household. The alone are worth the price of the Book.

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ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth \$3 a year. Other Magaines publish old worn-out music; but the subscribers to todey get it before the music stores.

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Ladies' Bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.

MARION HARLAND,

of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side,"

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(From which there can be no deviation.) The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1866: 

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CARD CLEANERS, CARD CLAMS, SHUTTLES, Headle Frames, Patent Temples, Reed Hooks, Satnet Warps, Oil Cans, Bobbins, Pick Glasses, Belt Awls, Cloth Taga, Comb Plates, Tenter Hooks, Pickers, Lac Leather, Reeds, Teasels, Belting, Press Paper, Jeans Wards, Roller, Leather, Card Clothing, Wind Headles, Burling Irons, Harness Hooks, Tack Hammers, Shipping Tags, Roll Carding Machines, Carding and Spinning Machines, Looms and Second-hand Machinery. no20-d&w3m

CHANCERY SALE.

Marshal's Sale. A. Willisch & Co.

against

C. ledger.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISVILLE
Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Dec. 4. 1855,
about the hour of 2% o clock P. M., sell at public auction,
to the highest bidder. on the premises, southwest corner In Chancery, No. 19,490, to the highest bidder, on the premises, southwest corner of Twelfigh and Grayson streets, in the city of Louisville, A LOT OF GROUERIES, SHELVING and FURNITURE on a credit of three months for all sums over \$25, and under \$25, cash in hand.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

THOS. A. MORGAN.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

N. BEALL GANTT,
Deputy.

OPTICIAN.

LOUISVILLE OPTICAL INSTITUTE MAIN STREET, UNDER THE NATIONAL HOTEL



Artificial Eyes Inserted without Causing Pain.



PRACTICAL & SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, No. 11 Main street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining the Bank of Louisville. BEGS RESPECTFULLY TO CALL THE ATTENTION Of those affected with weak sight to his assortment of spectacles, Eye Glasses, etc., amongst which will be found the celebrated perfected Bravilian Pebble Spectacles. The very great superiority of the form of Leur used and the positive advantages to the wearer is the peculiar property they possess of strengthening and preserving, as well as assisting the sight; added to which is the unvarying accuracy with which they are fitted to each peculiar condition of the eye.

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CROCERIES. Jas. A. Frazer & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Cincinnati, O. OFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SIRUPS, SPICES, &c.

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PETROLEUM

of Kentucky. Incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky, Jan. 1860.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hon. B. S. Coffey, Columbia, Ky.; General J. T. Boyle, Louisville, Ky.; R. A. Watts, Consaville, Ky.; A. H. Hager, New York; R. Ball, New York; A. G. Story, Little Fails, N. Y.; O. Ladue, Little Falls, N. Y. OFFICERS.

Hon. B. S. Coffey, President; W. A. Klessendorff, Sec-etary; A. O. Durland, Treasurer. Capital, \$500.000. (Par Value, Twenty-five Dollars per Share.)

PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY. The property owned by the Company, and which constitutes its capital, comprises one thousand nine hundre and forty-four acres of land, situated near the Cumber land river, in Bussell and Wayne counties, Kentucky.

IN FEE SIMPLE,
There are six tracts owned in fee simple, embracing three hundred and thirty-eight acres, situated on Mc-Camberland river.
There are six tracts owned in fee simple, embracing three hundred and thirty-eight acres, situated on Mc-Camberland river.
There are six tracts owned with the simple simple six of the six of t large yields of petroleum as those in any section of the State.

They are situated about fourteen miles above the flowing wells on Crocus creek and withing a short distance of a well recently struck near Creelsboro, on the Cumterland river, in Russell county.

The Company has two wells, one of which is being tested at the depth of one hundred and seventy feet, with a small but a gradually increasing yield of oil. The other well is being bored, and has aiready net with very flattering prospects of success.

The operations of the Company are under the ressonal supervision of the President, with competent and experienced men as assistants, who have every confidence in the success of their efforts.

There are a number of shares of stock of this Company for sale at — per share, and purchasers are not liable to further assessment.

# There are a mark of the formula of t GLASGOW

OFFICERS: GEN. J. T. BOYLE, President. W. A. KLIESSENDORFF, Secretary. H. W. WILKES, Treasurer.

Divided into 40,000 Shares of \$10 Each!

THE PROPERTY OF THIS COMPANY CONSISTS of Nineteen Tracts, comprising eighteen hundred and nineteen acres, situated on Boyd's creek, Skegg's creek and Peters' creek and in the immediate vicinity of jour yielding wells of very superior oil, and these more wells that have just commenced operations. There are five tracts, embracing seven hundred and six acres, situated in Metcaife county, on Dry Fork of South Fork of Little Barren river, in the vicinity of a well now undergoing the process of boring.

This is considered as No. 1 territory.
The well of this company is located on Boyd's creek, a short d'stance above those yielding wells. They are now boring, and have aiready gone a considerable depth, and have mee with very flattering indications for a good well of oil. Judge Bitter and Mr. J. B. Redding, of Giasgow, both directors, will give the operations of the company their constant attention.

There are a limited number of shares of stock of this company for sale at the low figure of Two Dollars per share, par value being Ten Bollars, and purchasers are not liable to further assessment.

For Parties desiring to purchase can do so upon application to the Secretary, at the office of J. T. Boyle, No. 7. Hamilton Building, where maps of the territory of this Company can be seen, and any further information regarding the affairs of the company given.

sea0-codtf

THE BOOK TRADE. NEW BOOKS

CUBAN PICTURES. SQUIBOB PAPERS. ARTEMUS WARD. (New volume.) HESPERUS OF J. PAUL RICHTER ENOCH ARDEN. (Blue and gold.) AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE. (Blue

MARGARET AND HER BRIDESMAID. WEST ON CHILDREN REVERIES OF A BACHELOR. (In vellum.) DREAM LIFE. (In vellum.) POCKET MAP OF KENTUCKY.

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ALES AND BEER.
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CITY BREWERY
SIXTH ST., WEST SIDE, BET, MAIN & WAT

Incorporated by an act of the Legislature, March, 1865.

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431 MAIN S EET, bet, Fourth and Fifth

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I hope to see all of my old friends and patrons, and make

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THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID

POREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT Dickel & Hooge

M ASONIC REGALIES, LODGE, CHAPTER AND ther Masonic Jewels; also a large assortment of Pi-tols and Military Goods.
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Music Boxes carefully repaired and warranted.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART Convention resolved to-day that the issue of bonds to the amount of \$68,000 cash, public, bearing on the face the name of the party as financial agent thereof, who have not been confirmed by the Senate, as invalid, and the bonds are illegal.

They also notified the President of the Brotherhood that no nomination for the position have been properly made and confirmed.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

New Volume Begt's January, 1866.

New Column Begt's January, 1866.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE IS, AS ITS NAME IN. dicates, a selection from other magasines and periodicals. There selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of focign Poloticals. In this respect it is extracted volume and confirmed.

Revue de Deux Mondes, British Quarfelly, North British Review, Bentley & Miscellany,

MEDICAL.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS!

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MACAZINE.

d4-d82t&w3t 5 Beekman street, New York.

Grant's Reception in Charleston.

Inauguration of Governor Orr.

Meeting of the Fenian Senate.

Explosion on the Kanawha River.

California Legislature Organized.

Arrival of the Steamer Hibernian.

Escape of Fenian Head Center.

New York, December 6.—Full returns of the city election show that Richard O. Gorman, Democrat, is elected Corporation Counsel by 17,000 majority, being all but the Republican ticket. Eight Aldermen were elected, of whom one was Republican and seven Democrats, two of the latter being claimed as municipal reformers. Twenty-four members of the Common Council were elected, of whom three are Republicans.

The Tribune's Washington special says a seranade was given to Gen. Banks by the Louisiana delegation, who responded by alluding hopefully to Louisiana affairs. He highly commended President Johnson's message, and closed by saying, whether as

message, and closed by saying, whether as private citizen or legislator, he would al-ways be found a champion of freedom and

equal rights.
The trial of Captain George W. West, late Superintendent at Old Capitol Prison, has ended. The Supreme Court was in session a short

The Fenian Senate commenced an extra

tenant General was much fatigued from his long journey, and no visitors were received during that day. The day was observed as a holiday by the military.

The General was compelled to decline; by reason of other engagements, a dinner tendered him by the merchants and citizens of the city. A torch-light procession was gotten up in the evening by the colored citizens of Charleston. The procession numbered about 800.

On Saturday he gave a reception to the

On Saturday he gave a reception to the citizens, which was largely attended, and afterwards dined with Governor Perry, Gen. Orr, and a large number of other prominent men of the State, The Herald's Columbia correspondent

says that at the inaugnration of Governor Orr, on the 29th, there was nothing unusual to mar the occasion, save that the gay and brilliant assemblage of ladies in former years was reduced to a thin attendance,

years was reduced to a thin attendance, clothed in the garb of mourning.

The farewell address of Governor Perry excited evident feelings of emotion, while the inaugural address of Governor Orr was being listened to with breathless attention.

The Tribune's special says that during the month of November there were 229 the month of November there were 229 money requisitions entered in the office of the Fourth Auditor, amounting in the aggregate to \$43,989,612; amount of the refunding requisitions. \$1769 40: the amount of cash disbursements in the accounts settled during the same month the divisions of navy agents, paymasters, pensions, marine, prize and generals was 4,830 06. The number of prize cases reported amounted to \$20,-406. There was paid over to the office of internal revenue \$101,247, an increase of \$59,-456 even that returned during the month. 945 over that returned during the month of October last.

Several hundred thousand dollars worth several hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds of the Kansas branch of the Pacific railroad were presented at the Treasury Department to-day, the holders claiming that they are entitled to the Gevernment bonds to be issued on the second forty miles of that road. This will stop the further issue of bonds by the Government, until this complication with that branch is ad-

In the case of a Colonel commanding a In the case of a Colonial brigade during Sherman's march, to be appointed Brigadier General, December 6th, 1864, but whose commission as such did not reach him until May 19th, 1865, the Comp reach him until May 19th, 1865, the Comptroller has decided that, notwithstanding the custom heretofore has been to pay officers only from the date of the acceptance of their commissions in cases similar to the one quoted, full pay from the date of the commission will be allowed.

The Senate of the American Fenian Protherhood assembed in extra session yesterday morning, at their headquarters, in this city. The object of the extra session is stated to be to look into the matter of economy and faithfulness in the executive

economy and faithfulness in the executive departments, the organization demanding unusual probity and promptness at this time. The appointments of the New York officials under the new constitution have never been officially announced. The appointing power rests with the President O'Mahoney, and the Senate confirms.

The Fenians express some astonishment at the reported splendor of the headquar-ters on Union Square, assuming that such magnificence must create a heavy draft on the treasury of the organization. Unusual interest is attached to the session, which, it is supposed, will continue several days. It is stated that reports of the proceedings will be given to the press when publicity

damage by fire on board the steamship Uribosset, reported last evening, will amount to about \$15,000.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—The steamer Cottage No. 2 exploded a boiler on Johnson Shoals, Kanawha river, on Monday. Two men were killed, and several wounded and missing. The boat was badly wrecked. PORTLAND, ME., December 6,-The Hi-

bernian, from Liverpool the 23d and Londonderry the 24th, has arrived.

Cotton—Sales this week of 57,000 bales, closing with a decline of 1d on American. The sales Friday amounted to 10 000 balos The sales Friday amounted to 10,000 bales, closing firmer. Upland middling New Or-

Breadstuffs dull and declining. Provisions

American Stocks—United States 5-20's, 682; Illinois Central Railroad, 83@832; Erie,

London, Nov. 24.—Consols closed at 89% @89% for money.

Stephens, the Fenian Head Center, escaped from prison on the morning of the The cattle disease is reported to be on the ncrease in England.

increase in England.

San Francisco, December 5.—The Legislature organized to-day by electing Union officers. In the Senate, S. B. Wright was elected Speaker pro tem., and John White Secretary. In the House, J. W. Wilcox was chosen Speaker pro tem., and M. D. Barrick, Chief Clerk, In joint session a resolution was offered to adopt the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

Trade dull. Greenbacks nominal at 65, Ophir 345, Gould & Curry 950, Savage 835, Choller Potosi 215.

ORYMPIA, December 4.—Continuous gales have prevailed in this locality for three weeks, doing much damage and causing a suspension of business. Several small vessels are reported missing. The roads are everywhere blocked by fallen trees, and the telegraph lines are utterly demolished.

Gold Pens and American Watches at educed prices, at Hill's manufactory, 407 Main. and 282 Third street. CINCINNATI, PEB NICK LONGWORTH—10 boys vitroli, Barnes & co; 90 empty oil bbls, Boyd oil Co: 33 bdls gunnie bags, Verhoff & Bro; 167 pkg

### COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. December 6, 1865. WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 6, 1993.
Owing to the continued wet weather out door business was much restricted, and shipments of freights and the movement of produce retarded. To-morrow will be universally observed as a national thankigiving, and no business whatever will be done, either on 'Change or by

the tobacco warehouse men.

The attendance at the Merchants' Exchange to-day was as large as usual, but transactions were limited to sales of some 300 bbls of flour. Kennedy's Mills, at \$7.50 for superfine, \$9.50 for plain extra, and \$10.75 for extra family, also sales of 150 bbls at \$9.25 for plain extra, and \$22 for fancy. Sales of two light lots of cotton were made at 42@44c, and domestics at 31@32c. A sale of 1, 500 green hams from the block at 15½c, and prime lard in tierces

Rio coffee was in fair demand, with sales of 390 bags in lots at 30@31c; lower grades offered at 28%@29c. A sale o vellow sugar at 17%c, and hord at 20%c. Corn and oats are in steady demand, the former at 83@

luding bags, with a sale of 900 bushels.

The dispatches to the Merchants' Exch hes to the Merchants' Exchange from New The dispatches to the Merchants Exchange from New York quote a dull market for all products. Cotton dull at 50c. Flour 5@20c lower, and grain declining. Mess pork advanced to \$28.25. Lard dull at 21½c. Groceries dull, and whisky nominal at \$2.34@2.35. Liverpool dates of the 24th ult. were received, quoting breadstuffs inactive, provisions unsettled, and cotton declined ½d.

The stock quotations in New York were as follows:

The hog market was quiet in consequence of the warm wet weather, and none of the houses were slaughtering.

Prices were well sustained, the prevailing rates being 9½ (@9½ c gross, and some lots held at 9½@10c. The rens are all full; the receipts being fully 3,000 head. The packing in Indiana has been very light, the pre vailing rates being 7@8c gross. The following

The packers of our city are investing in hogs very cau-tiously. Thus far packing has been light. The price to-day is from \$7 to \$8. We understand there has not been a sale of the product for the past two weeks. Feeders who invested at \$9 and \$10 will not find much remunera-tion or consolation in their operations. The packing at Chicago this season shows a falling off

of 200,000 as compared with the same period the previous year, and at Cincinnati the packing was 50,000 short of last year. Money matters are unchanged. There is a more activ demand for Southern money, and more activity in the gold market. The expectation of something beligeren

in the President's message was the probable cause of the advance yesterday, and the absence of any such manifes-tations the cause of the decline to-day. City Bank stocks are firm as yesterday's quotations. Gold opened at 147%

The Fenian Senate commenced an extra session vesterday.	tations the cause of the decline to-day. City Bank stocks are firm as yesterday's quotations. Gold opened at 147%
	in New York, and closed at 147%. Exchange is in less
The Nashville Shield and Tribune says a	
bill allowing negroes to testify in court was	demand, but sells readily at 1-10 premium; the bankers
tabled in the Legislature.	ask 16.
	Buying, Selling
The World's special says the President	Gold147 147%
yesterday stated to some gentlemen who	Silver, large143
called on him in regard to the collectorship	Silver, small
	Demand notes146¾
of New York, that he did not intend to take	Kentucky BanksPar. 1 dis.
any action in the matter for some time.	Indiana and Ohiol dis
The Herald's Charleston correspondent,	Eastern 3 dis.
speaking of the reception of Gen. Grant at	State Bank Tennessee
	Planters' Bank, Tenn
that city on the 1st inst., says he was receiv-	Virginia and North Carolina
ed at the depot by prominent military men	Marino Bank Coordia
of the department, Very few citizens were	
ant A large number of the colored none	Southern Bank Alahama 90
out. A large number of the colored popu-	Eastern Exchange1-10 %
lation assembled at the depot and cheered	5-20 Coupons
the General enthusiastically. The Lieu-	5-20 Bonds, OldPar.
tenant General was much fatigued from his	Government Vouchers 1@2 dis.
	10-40 Bonds 91 92
long journey, and no visitors were received	7-30 Bonds 97 98
during that day. The day was observed as	5-20 Bonds, New 98 99
a holiday by the military.	Our quotations apply exclusively to the wholesale
The General was compelled to decline by	trade, unless otherwise stated. Retail and jobbing sales

trade, unless otherwise stated. Retail and jobbing sale are at an advance on these rates.]

BAGGING AND ROPE.—Sales of 50 pieces bagging a 29½@30c for common, and 31@32c for power loom. A sale of 100 coils hand made rope at 15½c, and sales of machine

BUCKWHEAT,-Small sales at 71/2008c for

BATTING—Sales at 35@45c for No. 1 and No. 2 in lots COAL—Sales of Pittsburg afloat at 23 cents. Retai ales at 32c per bushels. Pomeroy coal to boats 22c. COUNTRY PRODUCE—We quote green apples abund ant at \$5@6 per bbl in lots, as to quality. Dried apple and at \$5.00 per bot in took, as to quanty. Dried applies new, at 116412c per pound, and dried peaches scarce at 18@20c for unpeeled and 30@32c per pound for peeled. Butter, 33@35c, in boxes or firkins; choice, 35@40c. Beeswax buying at 40@42c. Brooms, common, \$4 00@5 00; best Shaker \$6 22@6 35 \$ dox; Best Louisville \$5 75 per dozen. Cheese, Western Beserve scarce at 22@22½c for selected, all at nett weights. Hamburg 22½@ 23c. English Dairy Cheese 24 cents. Feathers dull, and buyers are paying 70@75c. Flaxseed buying at \$2 60. Ginseng buying at 75@78c. Beans nominal at \$1 73 for

per dozen. Small sales at 1c advance. COOPERAGE—Sales at the factory in lots, at 60c for

flour barrels; cement barrels, 75c; slack half barrels, 45c, and ham tierces, \$1.

HAY-Declining, with sales of loose pressed at the wharf at \$13 50 per ton, and \$14 from store. Hard pressed Timothy at \$15 per ton. A sale of 100 bales at \$15 per ton. HIDES AND TALLOW.—The buying rates from

butchers are 6c for green hides, while dry hides range from 10 to 13c, and good lots of dry flint command 14c. Buyers puy for rough tallow 7%26%c, and 13%14c for GROCERIES-Sales sf Rio coffee at 281/2@321/2c, as t quality and quantity. Raw sugar 15@18c. hard standard 0½@21½c in lots of 100 or 50 bbls; yellow sugar 16½@ 8½c, and coffee sugar 19½@20½c. Bice 12@12½c in casks. orto Rico molasses \$1 10721 20, and Eastern sirups \$160

follows: Surerfine \$7 50 to 8, plain extra \$9 50, and extr family at \$10 50@11. Fancy brands \$11 25@12. Wheat ranges from \$1 40 to 2 25, with a sale of new at \$1 40@1 59. and we quote at 50c for new from wagons; old shelled corn 60@65c loose for mixed, and 80@82c for white, including sacks. Oats range from 50 to 53c for choice, with a sale at 57c, bags included. Barley we quote at \$1 @1 30, and barley malt \$1 35@1 55. Offal in fair request, and we quote bran at \$13@14 per ton. Shorts \$20@22 per ton. Sbipstuff \$23@24, and middlings \$25@30.

PROVISIONS AND LARD,-Mess pork \$29@30. sale of 1,500 green hams at 15%c. Bacon 15%c for shoulders, and 22%@23c for clear sides. Lard in tierces 21@ 21½c, and 23@24c in kegs. WHISKY—Dull at \$2 26.

WOOL-Dull, with no buyers for shipment, and w guote unwashed at 30@34c, and tub-washed at 56@60c. STARCH—A sale of 50 boxes at 7c, packages extra.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET. Wednesday.—The sales at the auction warehouses to lay were 73 hhds, including reviews, and 21 rejections

The market was somewhat firmer though not quotably higher; the sales ranging as follows: LOUISVILLE—2 hhds at \$3 95 to 5—2 hhds at \$8 to 8 25—2 hhds at \$9 to 9 60—9 hhds at \$10 to 18 25—2 hhds at \$26 to 22 25-2 hhds at \$27 25 to 37 75. The latter w Davis county cutting leaf.

NINTH STREET-3 hhds at \$4 to 5 76-5 hhds at \$6 to

6 80-2 hhds at \$7 55 to 8 90-1 hhd et \$9-2 hhds at \$10 50 to 10 75-1 hhd at \$11-3 hhds at \$12 25 to 12 75-2 hhds at \$15 to 15 50-1 hhd at \$14 50-1 hhd at \$16. PICKETT-2 hhds at \$4 25 to 4 30-2 hhds at \$5 15 to 6 70-2 hhds at \$7 30 to 8 10-1 hhd at \$9-3 hhds at \$10 to 10 75 -2 hhds at \$11 50 to 11 75-2 hhds at \$13 75 to 14-2 hhds at \$15 75 to 16 75-2 hhds at \$17 25 to 19 50-2 hhds at \$26 25 to 26 50-1 hhd at \$31 75. The latter was old cutting leaf

BOONE-1 hhd at \$3 95-2 hhds at \$5 15 to 5 50-1 hhd at \$7 50-2 hhds at \$10 to 10 75-4 hhds at \$16 to 16 75-2 hhds at \$17 to 17 75.

Imports and Exports by River and Railro for Eight Months, Ending Oct. 31, 1865. [Reported from the books of the Merchants' Ex

IMPORTS BY THE RIVER.

posite Louisville:

9:30 A. M. Chicago Express daily, (Sundays expected), making direct connection at Mitchell for St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Lavenworth, Kansas City, and all points West; also at Green Castle and Lafayette for Terre Haute, Mattoon, St. Alton, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Quincy, and all points in Central Illinois, and at Michigan City for Detroit, Chicago, and all points Northwest.

9:20 P. M. St. Louis and Cairo Night Express, and all Eastern cities.

Only one change of cars to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati. Bargage checked through from the Hotels.

For further information and through tickets apply to the office of the Company, southwest corner Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky. Uffice open Sundays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

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Bowling Green, Ky.

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WHETS.

CINCINNATI, PER UNITED STATES—100 kgs nails, 20 half bible fish. Mitchell & A; 130 bible apples. Berthoff & B; 39 pkgs greceries. JTyler & co; 100 bibls nour. J E Fullerton, 5 casks madder, A Wayman; 40 bible flour, 8 co comments, 1 ki, 200 & co; 65 do whisty. Lemont & co; 156 bis say. (hristy & co; 18 bible whisky, Loren B & co; 2/ do, 10 kickendantz & co; 4 hibls tobaco, Niuth-street house; 20 bible flour, Brandels & co; 150 do, Peter & co; 184 bags coffee, 65 kgs nails, 25 boxes oysters, 9 kegs nnts, 26 boxheese, 145 pkgs, owners; 25 tierces lard, F W Steinwell & co. Family Paper in the Union."

# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

CINCINNATI, PER ST. CHARLES—26 pcs casting, P wollinking, Beack, F&co; 242 pkgs, Mitchell & A; 75 bxs soap, Warren, M & co; 74 sheets boiler Iron, Zire & Stucky; 12 bbls pkgs, Gwan, Erastis & co; 165 pkgs iron and steel, Lou & N R B; 69 obsects and I bdle copper, Lithgow & co; 53 bx hardware Moss & T; 99 do glass ware, 41 demijohns, Morris & co; 90 pkgs iron and steel. Lou & kentre & Co; 90 pkgs iron and steel. Nants & R; 69 pkgs glass ware, 25 bbls oil, R A R & co; 31 boxes hardware, 35 bdls and 20 bdls iron, 88 axles, J Schmidt, 95 boxs hardware, 17 bdls oil, R A R & co; 31 boxes hardware, 35 bdls and 20 bdls iron, 88 axles, J Schmidt, 95 boxs hardware, 185 bgs barley, J Zang, 21 kgs saltp-ter, Wilson & B; 488 kitts fish, H D & co; 128 do, W obrother & co; 88 do. W & Bry; 56 kgs soda, Lane & B; 105 exp pkgs, American Exp Co; 1059 pkgs, owcers. HENDERSON, PER ROSE HITE-18 bbls flour, R.

READERSON, PER ROYSE HITE—15 bbis nour. Rose & Non. 46 do appies, 18 do onvious, 29 do pickies, 95 bags oats, Griffith & Co; 45 pes from pipe, Barbaroux & co; 17 bgs yarn, Anderson & co; 3 bgs wool, 3 bbis sirup, Gheens & Bo; 10 half do, Moore B & co; 26 dry hides, 33 green do, Shuff & Bro; 5 bbis oil. Skeene & co; 16 bgs rage, Moore, E & co; 3 hhds tobacco, Ronald & Bro; 13 do, G W Wicks, 2 do, T H Davis; 1 bag feathers, 35 pkgs, owners. 1866. KNOBS LANDING, PER KATE-20,000 feet lumi

STEAMBOATS. FOR CINCINNATI

KENTUCKY RIVER, PER J. M. TURNER-1563 bale hay, Geo. McCullen.

Regular Mail Line Packets. Connecting at Cincinnati with early Eastern trains. The magnificent passenger steamers

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PEOPLE'S LINE DAILY FOR CINCINNATI.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS ST. NICHOLAS, - - MARTIN, Master ST. CHARLES, - - WATTS, Master. Will leave as above from the fort of Fourth street at 12 o'clock M., connecting at Un-cinnati with the 5 A. M. trains for all the Northern and Eastern cities. For freight or B. J. CAFFREY, Agent,

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U. S. MAILBOATS, For Owensboro', Evansville and Henderson

CAIRO AND EVANSVILLE PACKETS. The new and light draught steamers MORNING STAR and STAR GREY EAGLE will leave every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

NOTICE. ALL FREIGHTS AND PASSENGERS MUST BE AT the Portland wharf before 5 o'clock P. M., as the bosts will not be delayed after that time under any circumstances. Letters, bills of lading, packages, &c., must be left with the Agents, on Fourth street, between Main and the river, before 5 o'clock P. M. H. BUNGE Suc't

1865. SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT. Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and Memphis Packet Co.
Leaves Every Wednesday and Saturday.

By the author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," and "The Gayworthys."

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PASSENGER STEAMER THE FLEET AND ELEGANT

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CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, TRAINS
5:00 A. M. Through Freight for Nashville and all way Stations daily (except Sunday.)
6:30 A. M. Fassenger Train for Lebanon, Perryville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Campbellsville and Colum.ia
daily (except Sunday.)
7:00 A. M. Mail and Passenger Train for Nashville, Bowling Green and Clarksville daily.
7:15 A. M. Freight for Lebanon Branch Road to Brumfields daily (except Sunday.)
3:00 P. M. Accommodation Train for Bardstown daily (except Sunday.)

3:00 P. M. Accommodation Train for Bardstown daily (except Sunday.)
6:00 P. M. Freight for Nashville, Bowling Green and Memphis Branch daily (except Sunday.)
6:00 P. M. Express Passenger Train for Nashville daily.
nol-tf

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EOPENED. THIS GREAT NATIONAL THOROUGHFARE IS

FREIGHTS AND TRAVEL The cars and machinery destroyed are being replaced y new running stock, with all recent improvements; and s the bridges and track are again in substantial condi-ion, the well-earned reputation of this road for

Speed, Security and Comfort Will be more than sustained under the reorganization of to business.

In addition to the unequalled attractions of natural soenery heretolore conceded to this route, the recent troubles upon the border have associated numerous points on the road, between the Ohio river and Harper's Ferry with painful but instructive interest.

CONNECTIONS CONNECTIONS
At the Ohio river, with Cleveland and Pitsburg, Central Ohio, and Mareitta and Cincinnati railroads, and, through them with the will be railway system of the north-west, central west and southwest; at Harper's Ferry with the Winchester road. At Washington Junction with the Washington Branch for Washington City and the lower Petomac. At Baltimore with seven daily trains for Philadelphia and New York.

TWO DOLLARS additional on Through Tickets from Baltimore or the Northern cities, give the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY on route—being 83 lower than the cost by any other line, as recently charged.

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M. Colf Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore.

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TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE NEW ALBANY, OP-

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T. W. CAMPBELL, PROPRIETOR. PASSENGERS LEAVING LOUISVILLE AT NIGHT for Memphis Branch Railroad can get Breakfast an Dinner at this house, the train leaving Bowling Green a

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